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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Further Mail Accounts of the Spanish Revolution.

Representative Men and Representative Parties of the Nation.

A Comprehensive View of the Commercial and Social Situation.

Joseph Mazzini's Address to the Poles.

The steamship *Deutschland*, which left Bremen Sept. 26, and Southampton Sept. 29, reached this port yesterday. Her news, which is two days' later than that already received, contains very interesting mail intelligence in relation to the Spanish revolution, some excerpts from which we print below.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Outbreak of the Revolt.

Gibraltar (Sept. 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

I have learnt that Gen. PRIM left Southampton in a steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and reached Gibraltar on the morning of the 17th. He was disguised as a valet, and traveled in the suite of a Swedish Count. He was accompanied by another *emigré*, who was his fellow-servant. During the voyage the pseudo valet remained in the background, but other passengers have since recollected that when off their guard master and man appeared to be on strange terms of intimacy. On embarking at Southampton the Count complained in strong terms of the second-class accommodation, and insisted on his valet being furnished with a cabin in the saloon. A steamer awaited the arrival of the mail from Southampton, to which Gen. PRIM and his friends were transshipped at once without going on shore. Had he landed great risk would have been incurred, as he must assuredly have been recognized, as he is well known in this fortress. The same evening the vessel in which the conspirators embarked proceeded to Cadiz. I believe they were anxiously expected, and that same night were taken round to all the men-of-war lying in Cadiz Bay, in order to announce by their actual presence the good news of their arrival. By some means or other rumors of the expected visit of PRIM had got abroad at Cadiz on the 17th, and that evening threatening demonstrations were made by the populace. These were suppressed by the authorities, the streets were cleared, and next morning the military Governor took over the Government, proclaiming the town in a state of siege. Cadiz was very restless throughout that morning, but about noon the action taken by the fleet put an end to all uncertainty. The ships lying in Cadiz Bay were the iron-clads *Villa de Madrid*, the *Zaragoza* and *Tetuan*, the war steamers *Isabella II.*, *Vulcano* and *Ferrol*, and the gunboats *Edetana* and *Ligera*. About 1 P. M. the whole of these, under the command of Capt. TOPETE (Brigadier-Commanding the Squadron,) formed across the bay and closed the port. This act was followed by a salute of twenty-one guns, fired by all the men-of-war, the crews manning yards and cheering vociferously. The excitement on shore naturally grew apace. Soon news arrived that Cadiz had been cut off from Seville by the destruction of the railway bridge at San Fernando. The telegraphic communication was also interrupted. Heavy rain fell during the afternoon, and the streets were deserted, but during the night the insurgents carried out their purpose. A large party of citizens collected in the cotton factories of Balon, whence a deputation, headed by Señors SANCHEZ, MIRA, BOLONOS, HAURIE and GUERRA proceeded to the barracks San Roque and Santa Elena, where the regiment "Cantabria" was quartered. The soldiers were called upon to pronounce, and responded unanimously. From that moment Cadiz was in the hands of the revolutionists. Gens. PRIM and TOPETE landed at about 6 A. M. on the 19th, and took formal possession of Cadiz in the name of the Revolution. Both PRIM and TOPETE had addressed manifestoes to the public before the rising was effected. These were followed by a proclamation signed by Gen. PRIM appointing a Provisional Government.

Provisional Government Proclaimed.

The following is the proclamation issued at Cadiz by the revolutionary leaders after the city had been captured:

People of Cadiz!

Viva Liberty! Viva the sovereignty of the nation.

Yesterday you were groaning under the yoke of a despotic Government. To-day the flag of liberty waves over your walls.

The squadron of the fleet led by Gen. TOPETE, in the first instance, and subsequently the garrison and the populace, have proclaimed the revolution, and Cadiz is now in arms. That city which was the cradle of our liberties, the shelter of the defenders of our independence, and the last asylum of those who protested against foreign invasion, has set an example which the whole province has imitated, and which to-morrow will be followed by every good Spaniard.

City of the year 1812, of 1820 and of 1823! City of MUNOZ TONERO, of RIEGO and of ARGUELLES, I congratulate you on having taken the first step, and on your resolute conduct. The fleet, the garrison and the people of Cadiz will solve the revolutionary problem. Each day we shall hear of the rising of a town; each day of the mutiny of a garrison.

Until the moment arrives when Spain, freely convoked, shall decide upon her destinies, it is incumbent upon us to organize ourselves to carry on the struggle, and to save the people from being bereft of all law and authority.

For this reason I have felt obliged to choose a Provisional Junta, which will attend to the services which are most urgent; which will carry on the administration of the neighborhood; which will organize the province in concert with the other Juntas of the district. The Junta which is to govern us is composed of men grown gray in the service of liberty; of youths full of faith and enthusiasm for the ideas which constitute modern civilization; of independent citizens who have given every species of aid to the revolution during the most critical moments; of representatives, in short, of all shades of liberal opinion and local affections. Brig.-Gen. TOPETE will preside; his name alone, apart from the respectability and deserts of the other members of the Junta, is a guarantee of success.

If any slight feeling of resentment should exist toward any of the members of the Committee, I beseech of you to forget it. If the least prejudice should exist, I entreat you to let it disappear. Let us carry out the revolutionary movement; let us awake the enthusiasm, yet preserve the tranquillity of the towns; and let it be reserved for universal suffrage in the first instance, and then for *Cortes Constituyentes*, to decide upon our destinies.

To-day we are all good citizens. To-morrow we shall be good and worthy citizens, respecting the supremacy of the sovereignty of the nation.

The names of the President and members of the Junta are as follows:

Don JUAN TOPETE, President; Don PEDRO LOPEZ, Don PEDRO VICTORY PICO, Vice-Presidents; and fifteen others.

Given at Cadiz, the 19th of September, 1868.

(Signed) JUAN PRIM.

General Order, dated the 19th of September, 1868.—His Excellency Major-Gen. Don RAFAEL PRIMO DE RIVERA is appointed Commanding-General and Military Governor of Cadiz.

The General-in-Chief, PRIM.

The Representative Men.

Madrid (Sept. 24) Correspondence of the London Times.

I look upon PRIM on one side, and NOVALICHES on the other, as the two antagonistic representative men of Spain. NOVALICHES is at the nadir of the darkest reaction, PRIM at the zenith of all practicable liberalism. NOVALICHES is not much of a soldier, but he is chivalrous, polished, honorable. He has no objection to the freedom of nations in the abstract, provided their freedom be wholly turned to the glory and emolument of the Roman Catholic Church. He is as much of a Montalembert as it is in the ungenial and narrow nature of a Spaniard to be.

PRIM is scarcely a Spaniard. He is a Catalan, with the broad space between the temples and the high cheekbones of a Celt. All men who have known PRIM are attached to him. He is usually grave and reserved, meditative, and apparently unimpulsive, but shrewd and quick, and extremely sound and mature in judgment. He is one of the most unassuming and upright characters in this country. Did not all the past tell of his dash and promptness in action, it might seem easy to charge him with a certain tardiness in deliberation. But the day has now come to task his mettle to the utmost, and it is to be regretted that he should now hold so much in the background as he appears to do. If Spain is to live and not merely to jog on, it is evidently PRIM and his party who ought to come uppermost. But, alas! supposing PRIM and his party to carry everything before them, what do they propose to make out of it? They would pronounce against the Queen and dynasty, set up a Provisional Government, and call together a National Assembly. But they do not tell us what is to come next. Spain cannot be a republic; she will not accept a foreign ruler; she will not raise a subject to the throne. What then? What is the first resolution that is to be put before the Constituent Assembly? Where is there a point on which it may be possible to come to a division? Of course there are men for the Republic, one and indivisible; men for the Federal Republic, men for an Italian Prince, AMADEUS, Duke of Aosta, or FERDINAND, Duke of Genoa, the latter a boy of 12, just entered at Harrow School, in England; there are men for an English Prince, whether a convert or a pervert it seems to matter little. There are men for the King of Portugal and an Iberian union of the whole peninsula; there are men for the Duke of Montpensier; there are men for the Prince of Asturias and a regency; there are men for the Queen as she is, and men for the Queen as she should be. But all these men call each other mad and unpractical, and there seems no possibility of bringing two of them together into one way of thinking, or into one course of action. With this foreknowledge of the parties now in presence let us wait and see what the morrow will bring. "Wait" and "to-morrow" are the first words one learns in Spain; the last one forgets.

The Parties.

Madrid (Sept. 25) Correspondence of the London Herald.

Henceforth, it may be fairly assumed that four distinct parties are in presence in unhappy Spain—the Progresistas, the Unionists, the Revolutionary Democrats, the Carlists.

The Progresista Party is for an Iberian union, similar to the Italian unity. Its leader is Don JUAN PRIM, Count DE REUSS, Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS, born in Catalonia in 1814. PRIM's Lieutenants are—CABALLERO DE RODAZ, CONTRERAS and BALDRICH.

The Unionist Party, or the party of the Liberal Union, is for a change of Sovereign, following ISABELLA's abdication. This party is said to be very favorable to the Duke of Montpensier. The leaders are Marshal SERRANO, Duke DE LA TORRE; Vice Admiral TOPETE, commanding the iron-clad frigate the *Town of Madrid;* Gen. DULCE, Marquis DE CASTELFLORIT, and Gen. HOYOS.

The Revolutionary Democratic Party is for a Republic. Its leaders are ORENSE, Marquis of ALBAIDA, Gen. PIERRAD, CARLOS LA TORRE, CASTELLAS and FERNANDO GARRIDO.

The Carlist Party, which has in its favor the prestige of ancient *souvenirs*, is represented by Gen. CABRERA. It is said that the old General is not so far off as it is generally believed, as he was living in London. You are in a better situation to know his whereabouts.

I do not believe that the Progresistas, the Unionists and the Democrats have accepted the assistance of the Carlists. However, from the sketch I have given you of the present situation in Spain you will be able to form a just idea of the many strifes, contentions and discords in store for that Kingdom should the different parties prefer to fight for the success of their respective creeds. Such a conflict would be the ruin of Spain. As to the chances of the present dynasty they are very few; indeed, it might be fairly assumed that they are gone forever. You will not be astonished at the announcement, when I shall have to inform you that the Queen's national love is subordinated to her personal inclinations. For instance, when the Marquis of Havannah lately urged the Queen to dismiss from her entourage M. MARFORI, she refused to do it most stubbornly; he is still with the Queen at San Sebastian.

To sum up: Spain never was in such a critical situation as she is now, and no one can foresee the end of the convulsions which she will undergo, if she desert the path of constitutional monarchy, if she does not shake off the dream of an Iberian unity. Were that unity to be accomplished Spain would involve Portugal in her own ruin.

Commercial and Social Situation of the Nation.

Madrid (Sept. 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

Whether it be the Government, or whether it be the insurrection that carries the day, it is very sure that the conqueror will not lie on a bed of roses. The economical and social situation of Spain is frightful. There was something very like famine throughout the country at the close of the last season; but the terrible drought of this year has left Spain literally without a harvest. The little produce that can be scraped together will be brought to market within the next two or three weeks, when the evil will become apparent in all its alarming proportions, and sheer starvation will stare the unfortunate population in the face. Persons well acquainted with the country assure me that Spain, which in ordinary years is an exporter of corn and which under proper management might supply half Europe with it, cannot subsist without the importation of £10,000,000 worth of grain for the next twelvemonth. All the stock and provisions with which it was still possible to meet the exigencies of last year's dearth have now been eaten up, and in many localities there is absolutely no seed for next year's crops. It would be needless to tell you that Madrid and the whole country are swarming with beggars; the undeniable fact is that hosts of new mendicants have joined the ranks of the sturdy old professionals with whom all travelers in Spain are familiar; the fact is that as Winter sets in the distress will be such as few persons seem to imagine. It is almost superfluous to say that the Government has neither the will nor the power to resort to the means by which the coming evil ought to be met. The Spaniard not only thinks that "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," but puts off as much of the day's evil to the morrow's care as he can possibly contrive. It would be vain to look to the Government for foresight and providence at the best of times; but at this moment it can scarcely be said that there is a Government, and the Generals who in some manner do duty for one naturally enough pursue no other object than the civil war, and have hardly the means for carrying it on. I told you in my last letter that CONCHA found on his arrival an empty Treasury. He was absolutely in the impossibility of paying his way, even for a few days, and it is questionable whether such relief as the Bank of Spain, with all its willingness to accommodate, can afford, will meet the exigencies of the hour. In the meanwhile the outlay consequent upon the movement and equipment of troops, the deficiency arising from the shortcoming of the revenue of some provinces, and the disorder in the administration, cannot fail to add to the gravity of the financial situation. CONCHA can certainly not be expected to bestow a single thought upon the people's wants at this time; nor would it be of the slightest use if he did so. On the other hand, the Spaniards are said, and with good reason, to be a charitable people; but their charity is of that indiscriminate, groveling, capuchin description that creates as much misery as it relieves; it is charity on whose stock of small coppers no appeal is ever made in vain. Any evidence of public association and enterprise, any large intelligent scheme for comparing the extent of the demand and confronting it by a combined effort to yield the supply, would hardly suggest itself to these people, or, even if suggested, it would hardly be acted upon in proper time and with sufficient energy. The sad probability is that the poor population will be left to its own devices and resources; the peasantry, especially in remote districts, will just lay themselves down and die, or they will crawl along the highways and drag themselves to the cities, where they will only add to the sum of anguish and wretchedness of which every community will already have more than its ample share. The Spaniards are a noble race; they possess in an eminent degree that noblest of human attributes—patience. The mixture of Moorish blood in their veins, and the peculiarly gloomy tendencies of their religious convictions, give their resignation not a little of the helplessness, but also not a little of the fearlessness, of fatalism. Were the Spanish peasantry left to themselves they would starve and make no sign. But famine, even among Spaniards, may be an evil adviser, and if either or any of the parties now engaged in a deadly struggle were to think of making political capital of the general distress; if the Government, especially, and the priests in its interests, were to throw out hints laying the blame of the unrelieved misery of the poor on their adversaries, and pointing to the easy means of redress at hand; if, in one word, any one would be at the trouble to stir up and organize a *jacquerie*, it is difficult to see what limits would be set to the aggravation of the evils inseparable from all civil dissensions.

Of this nature are the forebodings that prey on the minds of thinking men in this country, and it is to this cause that one should attribute the reluctance evinced by all parties to have recourse to an appeal to popular passions. So long as they are able the leaders of the movement would rather not conjure up the demon which they may never be able to lay; their drift is to use the soldiers only—the soldiers to overcome their adversaries in the first instance, and to control and keep under the people after the victory. Every one must feel how dependent such calculations must be on the shortness of the struggle no less than on the fullness of the success. If neither party need the people's help, and if neither of them is quick and strong enough to prevent the other from resorting to it, all may yet pass off with comparative ease. But if the people be called upon to lend its aid, we know enough of its cruel necessities and of its present frame of mind to feel sure that it will exact heavy wages for its work.

Position of Foreign Creditors.

From the London Bullionist.

There is one consolation to British creditors in the commotions which are now distracting Spain and turning the attention of Europe from the differences between France and Prussia. It is, that their position can hardly be worse than it is, while it may be better. As far as this country is concerned, Spain may choose any dynasty to rule over her that she pleases, and if she ventures upon a Republic the experiment will encounter no opposition from us. We are interested only in Spain paying her debts. This secured, Spaniards will be treated with as frankly and as freely as ever, whatever form of Government they may choose to live under, provided it is non-aggressive. Such being the position, and it being as well understood in Spain as it is here, we do not see that British creditors can be worse off than they are, while the chances are that after a time they may be better. A considerable period may probably elapse before there is again a settled Government, for unquestionably civil war is threatened, by which, if it comes, the country cannot fail to be at least partially exhausted. While the conflict lasts, the foreign creditors of Spain must make up their minds to a general suspension of their claims, in which those who have been bold enough to make temporary advances to the Madrid Treasury during the last few months will suffer most. After it is over, whatever party wins, money will be needed; and as it will be impossible to extract it from the poverty of a people whose industry is already demoralized, the alternative will be a recourse to London, Paris or Germany for the assistance of a loan. But any such application will be fruitless unless two conditions precedent are fulfilled—one that the Government promises to be a stable Government, and the other that justice be done to the claims of existing creditors. While, therefore, we regard the claims of the foreign creditors of Spain as likely to obtain distinct recognition, in consequence of the political events now in progress, it is not to be concealed that delays, and perhaps great delays, are inevitable. It is not easy for a country to settle down into harmony with itself after its worst passions have been roused by social and political animosities. And even if a vail be drawn over such distractions, the moral of the people will certainly be weakened by the sacrifices imposed upon them. Spain has had but an indifferent harvest this year. She has had little or nothing to export in return for what she has imported; her minerals have not found an active market; her wool has to sustain severe competition, and her wines likewise; and we hear nothing of Spanish manufactures in a large sense, either here or abroad. The fact is, that industry in Spain is paralyzed by political depression and burdensome taxation. With a revenue of £22,000,000 the expenditure is £27,000,000; and while the revenue is diminished the expenditure is increasing. The public expenditure per head of the population is nearly £2 per annum—Spain in this respect standing third among the European nations—the first two being England and France, whose people are infinitely richer. The debt of Spain is at least £164,000,000, on which the annual interest is £4,000,000; but this does not include unsettled claims, which will have some day to be settled. It is not to be expected that an impoverished people, whose productive powers, already lessened by extravagant Governments, are further threatened by the exactions incidental to martial law and civil war, can support such expenditure. If the present struggle ends by making no changes in these conditions, the prospects of the foreign creditors of Spain will only be excelled in gloominess by the prospects of the Spanish people themselves.

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

The Agitator Addresses the Poles.

JOSEPH MAZZINI has issued the following address:

Brothers! Seeing that in the crisis about to take place in the East certain Poles are taking a wrong view of the case, I take the liberty, at your desire, to address a few words to your fellow-countrymen.

Poles! In order to prevent you from being led into error, you have only to ask of the blood that flows in your veins, and of your national traditions what is the mission toward which God calls you, and the fulfillment of which can solely give victory to the Polish nation.

You have during two centuries and a half fought against the Crescent. During two centuries and a half, from WLADISLAS VI. to AUGUSTE II., you have been the shield of Europe against Islamism, the defenders of the dogma of liberty, the life of us all, against the dogma of the old Oriental fatalism. Poland has been continuing Greece; the battles of Morava, Cochin and Vienna, have continued Marathon and Salamine. That is why the name "Poland" is a sacred name. It is why Poland, like Greece, will resuscitate.

The blood which flows in your veins is Slavonic. You are the brothers of the men who dwell and claim for themselves the soil they have fertilized of Bosnia, Herzegovine, Montenegro, and the Servian counties. Those men, those Servians, will rise one of these days in the name of the right you invoke, in the name of a tradition which is yours, in the name of a life which has ripened, and of which yourselves ought to be the armed apostles, "the life of the Slavonic world." Will you march against them? Will you fight for the Crescent against the Cross, for fanaticism against liberty, for immobility against progress, for fact against right, for foreign conquest against the claims of autonomous labor, for Asia against Europe? Will you sacrifice the cradle for the tomb? This cradle is also yours. It is by protecting young life breathing there that you will henceforth conquer your titles to existence. It is as member of the third great European family that you will resuscitate. Poland will be the eldest daughter of the common mother which the world calls Slavonia, or she will not exist.

We painfully march through the sorrows and the crises inherent to a strong birth towards a new epoch. At this new epoch history points out to us a new element amidst every people, and besides a new element that reveals and affirms itself independently of the nations already active and acknowledged, and adding its life to their own. This double sign does exist at the present moment. On the one side it is the people, the class of laborers and workmen; on the other side, it is the Slavonic family which claims her right to citizenship in the European society.

There in that double phenomenon, is the law of your life. The first leads you logically with all of us to Republic; the second traces the part you are to play in the East as elsewhere.

I know that there are among us some men who dread what they now term "Panslavism." They see in it the hand of the Czar, and that suffices to determine them to take up arms against him.

They know that the Czar's Russia longs for Constantinople, and they believe they are good Polish patriots by devoting themselves to the defence of the Sultan.

These men are mistaken; they turn their backs to the future; they oppose to Czarism a galvanized corpse, instead of life, which alone is powerful; they make the business of the diplomacy which has laid Poland in the grave.

I fear not Panslavism, a nightmare, invented by the European Governments in order that they might stifle legitimate aspirations. An empire, extending through all kinds of outlets from the River Dwina and the North Sea to the south frontiers of Germany and the Mediterranean, is now a sheer impossibility. Four distinct groups, Polish, Russian, Tcheque and Illyrian, predestined by geographical conditions, special tendencies and historical tradition, will likely divide amongst themselves the seventy-nine millions of Slavons, who aspire to establish themselves upon normal bases. As among the branches of the Greco-Latin family, and as among the Teutonic family, these groups will be connected by fraternal sympathy, moral bonds, an *entente* easier and more sincerely cordial; but there will be no political unity, and their existence, evoked in the name of right, will not belong, I am certain, to Czarism; that life, I say, will be called liberty.

The actual force of Czarism does not lay in the Panslavist conception: that idea is not realizable, as is well known at St. Petersburg. It does not lay in the supposed superstitious devotion to Russia of the European Turkish population, of Turkey; those populations wish to have for themselves what Russia covets. It lays in the mistaken policy of the European Governments, and in the indifference with which democracy has treated till now the solution of the immense Eastern problem that daily becomes more imperious. Each time that those populations agitate; each time that they try to assert a right or to claim a territory, monarchical Europe says No, and democracy remains silent. The populations, abandoned, repulsed, menaced, listen to the Czar, who says to them: "I am the enemy of the Turk; sooner or later I will fight him." It is us who assist to throw those populations into his arms. The day when Europe will say to the European and Christian population of the Turkish Empire, Asiatic and Mahomedan, "We acknowledge your right, we sympathize with your future, but we must guard ourselves against the Muscovite usurpation which would destroy all counterpoise between the Czar and us. We must find a guarantee against her, and that guarantee lays solely in your strength. Then be strong by being united. Every time that an isolated rising will take place in your country we shall consider it as a danger to us; the feebleness of the rising will inevitably evoke Russia. Tighten your ranks, surmount traditional repugnances, which have no longer any reason to exist; in a federation, the central point of which would be Constantinople, a free and amphictyonical city, which will exclusively belong to none of you, lay down the bases of an alliance between the Slavons, the Hellenes, and the Roumanians; show us, by the certitude of your success, a new and strong barrier risen against the Czar's schemes; we shall support your movement." On that day, Panslavism will vanish like a dream in face of reality. Well, that language ought to be yours: the aim it expresses, "to try to establish a serious and practical alliance between the three families of Eastern Europe, to support by word and deed their emancipation from all supremacy exercised by the Asiatic invaders," is the only one worthy of you, the only one imposed on you by your traditions and your faith. In supporting the Turk to-day you would abdicate your right to independency; and to-morrow, when compelled to fire at the Slavons, you would fight against your own nationality. After all, your mission in the East is a mere detail of your general mission. Time is ripe for the Slavons. Their national advent will be one of the great facts of the present century. The Czar knows it; it is the reason why he is trying, as monarchy has done it in Italy and in Germany, to lead the movement, which would otherwise follow a current hostile to Czarism. Poles! It is your duty to baffle him by taking his place. Place yourself resolutely in the vanguard of the Slavonic movement. Be the chiefs of the crusade. Panslavism will be killed but by Republic. Be republican as your fathers were, but with a larger conception of views, such as to fit the age and the long martyrdom of your nation, hoist the flag of rousing. God and liberty for all your brothers. Do not listen to suggestions from Princes, to promise from any established Government; you always were deceived by them, you would be deceived again. Rely only on yourselves, on the holiness of your mission, on the people who understand it and who pursue an end like yours. The cradle of the Slavonic genius—used to say your Mickiewicz at the College of France—can but be found amid the Slavonic people that have suffered the most among the Slavonic nations, who were connected by the nearest bonds with Europe, who owes the most to Europe, who had served Europe the most. You are that people. Be conscious of it. Be the guides of the Slavonic idea prophesied by your forefathers. Your salvation and ours lays there.

(Signed,) JOSEPH MAZZINI.

LONDON, September, 1868.

TELEGRAMS.

Radical Reforms Guaranteed by the Junta at Madrid.

The People to Settle the Question of a Republic.

Serrano Waited Upon by the American Minister.

The Baltimore Suits Against Gen. Butler in Court.

SPAIN.

Radical Reforms Guaranteed by the Provisional Junta.

MADRID, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The Provisional Junta has issued a programme guaranteeing many reforms. Among them are administrative decentralization, universal suffrage, religious liberty, the freedom of the Press, the right of public assemblage, radical changes in the system of education, the right of trial by jury, and the equality of all men before the law. The Judges of the Courts are to be appointed for life.

The Leaders Agree to Accept a Republic if the People so Pronounce.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The leaders of the Junta at Madrid are monarchcial in their preferences, but have agreed to accept a republic if the people so pronounce at the elections.

Serrano Congratulated by Mr. Hale—Elections of Members to the Cortes—Riot at Madrid.

MADRID, Saturday, Oct. 10.

JOHN P. HALE, the American Minister, has waited on SERRANO and congratulated him. The Provisional Junta has issued a circular, invoking all the Spanish officials and citizens to join in preserving order, and thus prove that the revolution just accomplished was not anarchy or violence, but peace and justice. The elections for the members of the Cortes have been fixed for the 15th of November. OLOZAGA has left Paris for this city. GONZALES BRAVO's secretary was mobbed yesterday and badly hurt. Gen. PRIM came upon the ground and made a speech to the rioters. He deplored any act of violence. He said the people could now afford to forget the wrongs of the former servants of the Crown.

GERMANY.

The Government Requested to Send War Vessels to Cuba.

BERLIN, Saturday, Oct. 10.

Reports having been received here of lawlessness and disquiet in Cuba, the merchants of various cities in Germany have united in a request to the Government to send ships of war to that island, in order to guard the interests of German traders and others.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Naturalization Treaty with the United States.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The preliminaries of a naturalization treaty, similar to that recently concluded between North Germany and the United States, have been arranged between Lord STANLEY and the American Minister.

An Address to Mr. Reverdy Johnson.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 10.

REVERDY JOHNSON will receive the address of the corporate authorities of the city on the morning of the 22d instant.

ITALY.

Threatened Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.

NAPLES, Saturday, Oct. 10.

Another eruption of Mount Vesuvius is threatened.

PENNSYLVANIA.

New Voters in Philadelphia—The Naturalization Frauds.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The following will be of interest in view of the coming election here: The number of names placed upon extra assessment this year, as appears by lists posted in several wards, was 21,834. Last year the number was 11,004. The list of the number of taxables assessed in each ward at the regular assessment has not been prepared by the Commissioners. The total number was about 139,000, making the total taxables in the city about 161,000. The highest vote ever polled at any election was 102,000.

In the Supreme Court today Judge SHARSWOOD dismissed the motion for a rule on the Prothonotary of the Court to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him for contempt. The Judge defends the Prothonotary at great length, and in the course of his decision says that he believes that the seal of the Court has been counterfeited, and that false naturalization papers are being issued with it. The effect of this will probably be that at the coming election inspectors will refuse to receive votes of persons offering to vote on naturalization papers, dated in September, which will throw out some 10,000 votes.

The *Evening Bulletin* editorially alludes to the Judge's decision as follows:

We have only time and space to refer briefly to the extraordinary proceedings of Judge SHARSWOOD, in the Supreme Court this morning. Before pronouncing an elaborate opinion upon the effect of the seal of the Court in legitimatizing all the acts of the Prothonotary, and all papers which bear its impresses, he nullified his whole decision by declaring that the papers which he held in his hand, though purporting to bear the seal and signature of the Court, were manifestly fraudulent, and he accordingly canceled them by indorsing them fraudulent! Judge SHARSWOOD thus declares that fraudulent naturalization papers of his Court are in circulation in this city. He leaves the whole subject open to the prevalent suspicion of the public. He leaves every election officer bound to judge of the validity of these papers, and by his hasty adjournment of the Court, almost before the last breath of his decision was out of his mouth, confirmed the popular opinion that neither he nor Chief-Justice THOMPSON has any disposition to deprive their party of any advantage which they hope to derive from these frauds.

A Quantity of Concealed Arms Found in Newbern, Ala.

NEWBERN, Ala., Saturday, Oct. 10.

In a correspondence between Gen. MILES and Gov. HOLDEN, of this State, the latter states that a box of arms were recently found concealed in this city by a certain political organization. The arms referred to were found in a house used for the meetings of the Union League, and were concealed in a coffin. Several coffins, supposed to contain arms, have recently been sent out in the country by prominent persons in this vicinity.

Meeting of the Managers of the National Military Asylum.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers met in Gibraltar, at JAY COOKE's, yesterday. Among those present were Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, Ex-Gov. SMYTHE, of New-Hampshire, Judge H. L. BOND, of Baltimore, Major-Gen. MARTINDALE, of New-York, and Hon. L. B. GUNCKLE, of Ohio. The reports exhibited that the several asylums are in good condition. The number of inmates is on the increase. The Central Asylum has 850 inmates. Over 1,000 have been added at the other branches of the asylum. New buildings and increased accommodation will soon be ready for nearly one thousand more.

Thanks were returned to Mrs. LOWELL PUTNAM, of Roxbury, Mass., for a magnificent donation of books and pictures, valued at $5,000. Appropriations were made for the several asylums, and much other business was transacted. The next meeting will be held in Washington.

THE SUITS AGAINST BUTLER.

Arguments in the Superior Court at Baltimore—Sharp Legal Play.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 10.

Considerable excitement was created here to-day over the "Butler trial," as it is familiarly termed, resulting from two suits, "civil" in their character, brought by KIMBERLY & BROS. for the recovery of certain property seized by Gen. BUTLER at Fortress Monroe; and another by CHARLES WOOLLEY for the seizure of certain dispatches in Washington. Gen. BUTLER, it will be remembered, was served with a process, and was temporarily detained, but was released, the case being thrown into the Courts. Below may be found a synopsis of the proceedings in the cases had to-day:

The cases were argued before the Superior Court on motions to vacate the service of the notice of the pendency of the suits. Hon. CALEB CUSHING and WILLIAM SCHLEY, Esq., appeared for Gen. BUTLER, and Messrs. R. J. BRENT, R. T. MERRICK and WM. MEADE ADDISON, for Mr. WOOLLEY. The opening was marked by the sharpest legal play. Mr. BRENT contended that the motion was in the nature of a plea, to which he demurred, thereon claiming the right to open and close. Mr. SCHLEY insisted that the motion as such gave to BUTLER's counsel the right of commencing and concluding. Various authorities were cited as to this point of practice. Judge DOBBIN decided the practice of Maryland to be as laid down by EVANS' practice, and supported the argument of Mr. SCHLEY.

Mr. CUSHING read the petition upon which the motion was raised, setting forth the facts of the service of the writ, and the circumstances surrounding it. He alluded to the fact of Gen. BUTLER's election to the Congress of the United States from Massachusetts, and that, while speedily seeking his home, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, he was served with the notice of the suit, in violation of his privileges as a member of Congress. He held, therefore, that the process is a nullity. Mr. CUSHING proceeded with his argument upon this point, effecting a very able forensic speech, lasting some three hours. He was followed by Mr. MERRICK very closely in the opposite line of argument. The arguments of both gentlemen were very exhaustive. Their investigation into the whole subject of personal privilege, and the privileges of members of the English Parliament, and of legislative and judicial officers generally, received the most thorough discussion. One marked feature of the occasion was the absence of any allusions, such as were expected by the vast audience assembled, in connection with the scenes in which Gen. BUTLER and CHARLES W. WOOLLEY have figured. Mr. CUSHING's argument was regarded by the assembled legal minds of Baltimore as one of the most dignified efforts, in connection with all the circumstances of the case, that could be made in this country. The urbane and dignified manner in which he referred to possible openings for allusions that should be very foreign from a judicial tribunal, was a most consummate effort of the finished orator. Mr. MERRICK, in a sarcastic vein, touching upon the exemption of public officers from arrest, suggested that the counsel for Gen. BUTLER should go a little farther, and claim their exemption from all traductions of character—"Although," said he, "in this case the member probably does not need such a privilege." Beyond this acrid sentence, the proceedings were marked by the utmost decorum. The Court-room presented an array of legal and judicial ability seldom brought together on one occasion.

From the pressure of business upon the Superior Court, the case was continued until Saturday next, when the concluding arguments will be made by Messrs. BRENT, SCHLEY and ADDISON. The speech of SCHLEY, with the full lights of the efforts of Messrs. MERRICK and CUSHING before him, is looked forward to with great interest. The interest manifested in the result of the case is most intense, as WOOLLEY and KIMBERLY & BROS., the complainants in the case, are all claimed as Baltimoreans. The court-room was densely crowded, and the Courthouse building surrounded by an anxious crowd, the "returned rebel" community forming, perhaps the major part.

Action of the Indian Commission at their Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 10.

The Indian Commission, which has been in session here for some days, concluded their labors to-day. They adopted a resolution recommending that full provision be made at once to feed, clothe and protect all the Indians of the Crow, Blackfeet, Gros Ventres, Sioux, Banca, Cheyenne, Arapahoes, Apache, Kiowa and Camanche natives, who now live or shall hereafter locate permanently on their agricultural reservation. Also, that the time has come when the Government should cease to recognize the Indian tribes as domestic dependent nations, except so far as it may be requisite to recognize them as such by the existing treaties, by treaties made, but not yet ratified; and hereafter all the Indians should be considered and held to be individually responsible to the laws of the United States, except where it is otherwise provided in said treaties; they should be entitled to the same protection from the said laws as other persons owing allegiance to the Government enjoy. Resolved further, that the military force should be used to compel their removal into such reservations of all such Indians as may refuse to go, after due notice shall have been given them; and that provision be made to feed and protect them within the same. And, also, that in the opinion of the Commission, the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be transferred from the interior to the War Department.

Preparations for the Prevention of the Proposed Prize Fight in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 10.

It is understood that warrants have been issued by the authorities for the arrest of the persons who are in Philadelphia arranging for the prize fight to come off between O'BALDWIN and WORMALD; also, for their aiders, abettors and backers. Officers are on the look out for them, and large numbers are named in the warrants, among whom are the following: Edward O'Baldwin, principal; Joseph Wormald, principal; Harry Hill, backer; Robert Smith, Charles Diamond, James Cusick, Pat. Diamond, George Rocke, Felix Larkin, George Mitchell, Caleb Mitchell, John Glenner, *alias* Squint, Bob. Brettle, Butt Riley, John Murray, Paddy Collins, Matthew Moore, James Culbert, Joseph Collins, James Coburn, Jacob Roorke and George Talman, some of whom are expected to arrive on the trains on Sunday night and Monday.

A Rumored Terrible Kuklux Klan Outrage in Alabama—Conflicting Reports.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Oct. 10.

The Legislature will adjourn at 12 o'clock to-night. News reached here this morning of a terrible Kuklux outrage in Russel County, it being the murder of the loyal Probate Judge and Clerk. Resolutions were offered in the House calling upon the Governor to have the county declared under martial law, and send troops there at once. In the Senate, a resolution was offered authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $5,000 for each man engaged in the murder. The Democratic members suggested that it was wrong to denounce the people without a hearing or a trial. News has been received this evening stating that the whole report is false, and that neither of the alleged murdered men are hurt. The Governor received a dispatch stating that there was not a word of truth in the alleged murders.

Riot at a Democratic Meeting in Lebanon, Ind.—Gen. Fremont at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, Oct. 10.

A riot occurred at a Democratic meeting at Lebanon, Boone County, to-day, caused by the Town Marshal attempting to arrest a member of the "White Boys in Blue" for alleged drunkenness and disorderly conduct. During the *mêlée* a number of shots were fired in the crowd. THOMAS KING, the Marshal, was shot in the head and seriously but not fatally wounded. One of his assistants, JOSEPH HOSELEGG, was shot through the thigh. Other disturbances occurred during the afternoon at a brewery, and one man was badly beaten. Everything is quiet again to-night.

Gen. FREMONT arrived here to-night. He will speak at Shelbyville on Monday, and make the closing speech of the campaign for the Republicans here on Monday night.

Senator HENDRICKS will make the closing speech here on Monday night for the Democrats.

Political Demonstrations in Allentown, Penn.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 10.

Last night the Republicans of Lehigh County held a grand torchlight procession comprising 1,700 lamps. Gen. BANKS, of Massachusetts, addressed them.

To-night the Democrats came out in full force, and are now holding a procession which consumes twenty-five minutes in passing a given point. The streets and squares are crowded to the utmost. No crowd like this has been seen here for years. All is going on quietly.

The Pacific Coast—Intelligence from Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, Oct. 9.

The steamship *Golden City*, from Panama, arrived to-day.

Alaska advices to Sept. 12 have been received. Gen. DAVIS and staff had left Sitka for the north. More comfortable quarters for the troops are being put up at Stycheon.

The Indians are quiet; small-pox prevails to a slight extent among a few tribes.

Porto Rico Tranquil—Queen Isabella's Birthday.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The Captain-General of Porto Rico has announced in a proclamation that the recent disorders on that island have been suppressed, and that all the insurgents have been captured or dispersed. The whole island is now tranquil. MATTHEW BRICKMAN, a coffee planter, was killed during the disturbances.

The birthday of Her Majesty Queen ISABELLA was celebrated as usual. The attendance at the reception of the Captain-General was large.

Large Republican Meeting in Greensburg, Penn.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 10.

The largest political meeting ever held in Westmoreland County came off to-day. Addresses were made by Gen. FARNSWORTH, Major HANCOCK, and Hon. JOHN COVODE. The political excitement between COVODE and FOSTER for Congress is very high. The contest will be close, with the chances in favor of COVODE.

Large Fire in Wheeling, Va.

WHEELING, Va., Saturday, Oct. 10.

The Athenæum malt house, occupied by BUTTERFIELD & Co., malsters, and DODSON & Co., produce commission merchants, was totally destroyed by fire this forenoon. The loss is estimated at $120,000, and was insured for $50,000, principally in home companies. The building was well filled with grain, which was well insured.

Nominations.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—At the Republican County Convention, held in this city to-day, HENRY M. CRANE, of this city, was unanimously nominated by acclamation for Member of the Assembly.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Democrats, in their Convention, held at Corning to-day, nominated Col. C. C. GARDINER for Congress from the Twenty-seventh District.

WORCESTER, Mass, Oct. 10.—In the Seventh District Republican Councilor Convention, held at Fitchburg to-day, Hon. CHARLES ADAMS, Jr., of North Brookfield, was renominated for Councilor.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Democratic Convention at this place to-day, elected delegates favorable to the nomination of WARREN LELAND for Congress.

Colored Radical Convention in Georgia.

MACON, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 10.

The Colored Radical State Convention adjourned to-day, after a three days' session. E. BRYANT, white member of the Legislature from Richmond County, addressed the colored people on their duty at the approaching elections.

WASHINGTON.

The Reward for the Capture of Jeff. Davis—Weekly Currency Statement.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular calling the attention of all persons interested in the reward for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS, to the act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, which is embraced in the circular, entitled "An act to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President of the United States for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS," and to the orders of the Secretary of War in compliance with the provisions of said act. The War Department is prepared to receive evidence to correct misnomers in the act, and to supply its omission from it of any names of persons actually present rendering service with either of the detachments engaged in the capture, and none others; such evidence to be completed and forwarded to the Adjutant-General on or before the 1st of January next, after which date no claimant whose claim, supported by proper evidence, has not been presented, will be admitted to share in the reward. For rules of evidence governing payments of the different allotments of the reward by the Treasury, claimants are referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The advocates of female suffrage in the District of Columbia will hold a convention here in December next. LUCY STONE, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, LUCRETIA MOTT, MRS. STANTON, MRS. GRIFFING, Prof. WILCOX and other advocates of the movement are expected to participate in its proceedings.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The following is the currency statement for the week ending to-day:

Amount received from the printer for the week	$564,000

SHIPMENTS.

To the National Banks	$430,916
To U. S. Depository at Cincinnati	50,000
To U. S. Depository at Chicago	50,000
To Assistant Treasurer at Charleston	55,000
To Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis	100,000
The U. S. Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks as security for circulation	342,080,950
For public deposits	38,071,350
National Bank notes issued	195,730
Total to date	310,131,896
Mutilated bills returned	9,374,070
Insolvent bank notes redeemed	834,331
Actual circulation	299,923,495
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed	541,100

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made to-day:

Storekeepers—Matthias Snyder, Jr., for the Ninth District, New-York; John Jameson and John Ashton, for the Third District, Maryland; John G. Betz, for the Second District, Minnesota; T. Blair, for the Eighth District, Illinois.

Gaugers—Daniel Ginquick, for the Eighth District, Illinois; Jessie L. Haines, for the Fourth District, Maryland; Ed. W. Casey, for the First District, California; Charles T. Costell, for the Second District, California; A. E. Emory, Sands Baker and Moses C. Andros, for the Third District, California.

Inspectors of Tobacco—Louis Kurz, for the Seventh District, New-York.

THE PURITY OF THE BALLOT.

The Threatened Election Frauds by the Brooklyn Supervisors—Indignation Meeting at the Academy of Music—Mayor Kalbfleisch in an Awkward Place.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of Brooklyn was held at the Academy of Music, last evening, to express their indignation at the conduct of the Supervisors of Kings County in the unfair appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers of Registry and Election. Mr. RAY W. POTTER called the meeting to order, and nominated Hon. WM. RICHARDSON as President of the meeting, the motion being carried unanimously.

Mr. RICHARDSON said they had met not to charge disgrace upon the people of Brooklyn, but to defend it from that disgrace which certain of its citizens had sought to bring upon the city. It was no defence of the Board of Supervisors to say that in a few wards they had made fair appointments, while in all the others, particularly those that needed the closest watching, they had made the appointments all one way.

Hon. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT said he recognised many Democrats as well as Republicans, and the cause of that meeting was dear to them all—that of preserving the purity of the ballot at its source. He regarded that as an unpartisan meeting, not to discuss the issues of the canvass, but to consider how the Government shall be preserved to freedom for the benefit of the people of all parties. The speaker then alluded to the struggle in England to establish trial by jury, and the triumph that followed, and said that in a like spirit the Government of this nation had been framed—President, Senate, Congress, all resolving themselves into the ballot—the grand principle underlying the basis of free government. Government was without effect except as its action was interpreted through the ballot-box. The Constitution of the States defines the body politic to be, all males 21 years of age, native or naturalized, not disqualified by crime. All such constitute the State. The effect of this is to divide the people into two classes, the class who vote and that who don't. Those who vote express their will—their desire through the ballot-box. This is surrounded by certain officers, inspectors, canvassers and poll-clerks, to guard the ballot-box against any incident calculated to imperil the purity of election. It was in reference to this very important branch of government that they were expected to express their opinion at that time. The general law of the State provided for the appointment of three Inspectors in each election district, one of which should be from the party in the minority at the time. But there being a Republican majority in the Legislature a year or two ago, the Democracy pleaded that the appointing power, so far as Kings County was concerned, should be taken away from the Police Board and handed over to the Board of Supervisors, and it was with reference to the manner in which the Supervisors had fulfilled their duty under the new order of things, that they had been called together. One of the grave questions to be decided at the coming election was whether the debt we owed to thousands of foreigners was to be repudiated and the honor of our nation trampled in the dust, and there should be a fair chance given the people to say how it should be. The speaker then said there were one hundred and one election districts and in each four Inspectors and two Canvassers. How had the Supervisors made their appointments? In the Second Ward, one district without any Republican Inspectors or Canvassers; in the Fourth Ward, three out of five districts had no Republicans; Fifth Ward, five out of eight; Seventh Ward, two out of five; Tenth Ward, four out of ten; Eleventh Ward, two out of seven. Thus fifty out of 101 districts had no Republican Inspectors, and twenty out of 101 without any Republican canvassers. Now, why, he asked, had the Supervisors departed from the law to transact business in this manner just on the eve of an important election? Was it wise to set the cat to watch the cream? was it wise to set the hawk to watch the poultry? The speaker then alluded to the law making it necessary for two-thirds of the elected members of the Board of Supervisors, to choose Inspectors and canvassers and showed how that Board had called in the Mayor, who was not an elected member of the Board, but a member *ex officio*.

[At this point Mayor KALBFLEISCH entered the Academy, and as soon as he was recognized his presence was the signal of uproar. At once a motion was made to invite His Honor the Mayor to take a seat on the stage, which being put to the meeting was carried unanimously. It was some time before the Mayor would consent to respect this invitation, but Inspector FOLK succeeded in convincing him that it would be courteous to respond to the meeting's invitation, and as the Mayor stepped on the platform he was greeted with three tremendous cheers. On reaching the stage the Mayor shook hands with Mr. VAN COTT over a glass of water, and peace reigned once more.]

Mr. VAN COTT resumed, saying: "Fellow-citizens, the Mayor and myself are both Dutchmen. [Laughter.] I think we have, personally, a very cordial respect for each other. I am not at all disturbed that I find in this meeting an element of opinion which is not entirely in harmony with my own. It is a meeting of both parties, gentlemen. [Applause.] It is a meeting of Democrats as well as Republicans. [Renewed applause.] It is a meeting of citizens, Democratic and Republican, Republican and Democratic, having, as I hope, the manhood to love fair play. [Tremendous applause, the audience rising to their feet.] But as I said at the beginning, that the true Democrat, no less than the Republican, loves fair play. [Cheers.] What I am objecting to to-night is not an open contest. Our souls are in arms and in readiness for that kind of a fight. [Applause.] We are ready to meet our opponents, and they, I trust, are ready to meet us. I don't mean to disparage them. We are ready to meet our opponents upon a platform in fair open discussion. We are ready to meet them at the ballot-box under the constitutional mode of settling disputes. [Cheers.] We are ready for an open and fair fight. What we object to is the secret and stealthy advantage; what we insist upon is the purity of the ballot box; what we insist upon is not only that it should be pure in effect, but like CÆSAR's wife, above suspicion. [Cheers.]

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN next addressed the meeting. He said he was conscious of no motive or desire for anything but fair play.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH was then introduced, and received with three cheers from the entire audience. He said that after listening to the harangue of his friend, Mr. CHITTENDEN, he thought he was in a Republican meeting—not in a meeting of citizens that undertook to redress grievances they complained of. He came there as a listener, but upon appearing at the front part of the house, some one said, "Here is the old Dutchman." He referred to the feeling manifested by some persons who cried "Put him out," and said that he requested one gentleman, if he wanted to have him put out, to do it himself and not call upon the Police. But that man did not like the looks of the old Dutchman. Mr. KALBFLEISCH was proceeding to say he did not know why he should be singled out, when he was interrupted by loud laughter and cries of "Order, order."

The Chairman said that the members of the Board of Supervisors had been invited to the platform, and he then renewed the invitation.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH, resuming, said the only question with him was whether, if the Republicans had a majority in the Board of Supervisors, they would not have done the same thing. If they had the power to do so, they could have appointed all Republicans. He was present and voted upon the appointment of certain parties whose names were on the lists presented by the different Supervisors. After a few changes were made, the whole list was passed upon, and he voted for it, and heard no objection made by anybody. He had yet to learn of a single instance where the Republican Party, when in power, had not exercised it just as the Democrats had. [Cries of "No" and "Yes."] He had been in a Republican Congress and experienced the lash.

Mr. GEORGE B. LINCOLN, who was seated behind the Mayor, rose and attempted to ask a question.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH said in reply, he could not undertake to speak to each one of the Republican Party, but he had a little to say, and he intended to do so on Tuesday night next, when he would give the name of every canvasser and every inspector, and the political party to which they individually belong, [cries of "Good! good!"] and the facts would be before the public.

Mr. LINCOLN then made another attempt to interrogate the Mayor, who turned round and asked him if he could not act like a gentleman. The Mayor continued his remarks, repeating the invitation to attend the Fulton-avenue wigwam on Tuesday evening, when he would give them the facts in the case.

A VOICE—Let's have the facts now, Mayor.

THE MAYOR—I have not got them. I think it ought to be satisfactory to the gentleman if he gets the facts, and if he gets them on Tuesday I think it will be as early as from anybody else. Now, gentlemen, I came here to listen. [Laughter.] I came to tell you all I knew upon the subject, and all I was willing to do by and by. I did not come here to be catechized by my friend CHITTENDEN. He is the last priest in the world I would take for my Father confessor.

Mr. LINCOLN succeeded in asking a question at last; he desired to know any instance in which a two-third majority of the Republicans had the power and used it to the exclusion of the consideration of other party representation? He would say that the Police Board, numbering four Commissioners, had the appointment of Canvassers and Inspectors in the City of New-York, and he thought formerly had it in Brooklyn. [Cries of "No."] While Mr. BERGEN lived three out of the four were Republicans. He would ask the Mayor if he ever knew the time that they appointed three out of four Republicans—not half Democrats and half Republicans—as canvassers in every election?

THE MAYOR—Well now, gentlemen, I cannot go back. I have a few memoranda at home and if I had them here [laughter] I think could convince you that that very Metropolitan Police Board has sometimes appointed four out of three. [Loud laughter and cheers.]

Mr. VAN COTT then offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, there being but a few dissentient voices.

Mr. J. J. COUCH then read an address to the voters of Kings County on the subject which the meeting had been convened to consider, which was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

From the Atlantic Almanac for 1869.

A wondrous light is filling the air,
And rimming the clouds of the old despair;
And hopeful eyes look up to see
Truth's mighty electricity.
Auroral shimmerings swift and bright
That wave and flash in the silent night,—
Magnetic billows traveling fast,
And flooding all the spaces vast
From dim horizon to farthest cope
Of heaven, in streams of gathering hope.
Silent they mount and spread apace;
And the watchers see old Europe's face
Lit with expression new and strange,—
The prophecy of coming change.

Meantime, while thousands wrapt in dreams
Sleep, heedless of the electric gleams,
Or ply their wonted work and strife,
Or plot their pitiful games of life,—
While the Emperor bows in his formal halls,
And the clerk whirls on at the masking balls;
While the lawyer sits at his dreary files,
And the banker fingers his glittering piles,
And the priest kneels down at his lighted shrine,
And the fop flits by with his mistress fine,—
The diplomat works at his telegraph wires:
His back is turned to the heavenly fires;
Over him flows the magnetic tide,
And the candles are dimmed by the glow outside.
Mysterious forces overawe,
Absorb, suspend, the usual law.
The needle stood northward an hour ago,—
Now veers like a weathercock to and fro.
The message he sends flies not as once;
The unwilling wires yield no response.
Those iron veins that pulsed but late,
From a tyrant's will to a people's fate,
Flowing and ebbing with feverish strength,
Are seized by a power whose breadth and length,
Whose height and depth defy all gauge,
Save the great Spirit of the Age.
The mute machine is moved by a law
That knows no accident or flaw;
And the iron thrills to a different chime
From that which rang in the dead old time.
For Heaven is taking the matter in hand,
And baffling the tricks of the tyrant band.
The sky above and the earth beneath
Heave with a supermundane breath.
Half-truths, for centuries kept and prized,
By higher truths are polarized.
Like gamesters on a railroad train,
Careless of stoppage, sun, or rain,
We juggle, plot, combine, arrange,
And are swept along by the rapid change.
And some who from their windows mark
The unwonted lights that flood the dark,
Little by little, in slow surprise,
Lift into space their sleepy eyes;
Little by little are made aware
That a Spirit of Power is passing there,—
That a spirit is passing, strong and free,—
The soul of the Nineteenth Century.

C. P. CRANCH.

MR. GOLIAH.

From Chambers' Journal.

The reason why I came to put up the bill in my window, No. 2 Gillyflower-row, "Lodgings for Single Gentlemen," was on account of findin' plain-work so tryin' to the eyes at my time of life. My sight was beginnin' for to go beyond spectacles to bring back again. So I thought, why should a pore old widow woman like me set and eat the very eyes out of her head adoin' of needle-work, when other folks, without any little trifle comin' in of their own, can go and make a very tidy thing out of lodger-tendin'? No, I makes observation to myself; it isn't as though I had anybody dependin' upon me; and single gentlemen ain't much work; they haves their brefkast of a mornin'; you don't see 'em any more till night; and their pay is regular. So up goes the bill.

Some of my neighbors who let lodgins likewise in my street were a little bit surprised at seein' the bill, and sort of cooled in their manner to'rds me, makin' remarks as they passed my window about "people mindin' their own business, and lettin' other people's alone;' which, if they thought I didn't hear, never more deceived were they, for deaf I am *not* on account of failin' eyesight; and only sorry should I be to put my two front rooms in comparison with theirs, for clean mine certainly are, havin' turned everythin' completely out of window, so to speak, only a fortnight before.

Yoxmouth isn't much of a seaport for visitors; but for all that, there is several invalid parties comes here to stay the Winter because it's quiet and sheltered, and spoke very highly of for consumption. Many is the time I have previously had application made to me to let my two front rooms, when I have said: "No," says I; "I don't let my rooms, my good gentleman, or lady, as the case might be; but I can recommend you to parties in the Row, most 'ighly respectable, who can accommodate you;" bein', to my sorrow, those very same ungrateful parties who now turned round upon me. Not that I wish to mention names, but Mrs. Mervin knows very well who I mean; and what I have done for that scorpion woman, nobody knows but myself.

On a warm evenin' last Fall, not above a week after the bill was up, I was sittin' in the doorway of my address, No. 2 Gillyflower-row, (the house with the pots of musk in the windows,) with my glasses on, and a shawl over my shoulders, fearful of chill, doin' a bit of plain-work for myself. Not thinkin' of lodgers at the moment, but intent on my work, I heard the sound of wheels comin' up the road without payin' any heed; but observin' the noise to stop about opposite my door, I made so bold as to look up. There was a gentleman in a Bath-chair in the road, with the chairman puffin' and gaspin', behind, for breath, glad enough of the rest, for its hard work pushin' up-hill; and callin' the hill Mount Pleasant, which is its name, don't make it any the less steep to walk up, let alone shove. Unbeknown to me, close on the causeway, (which is pebbles or bounders,) with his arms akimbo, stood a dapper little man, readin' my bill.

"Evenin', old lady," he said, makin' very free.

"Good evenin' to you, Sir," I replied, risin' and curtseyin' properly. "And what might you please to require?"

"Lodgins," he said, quite short. "Terms, fifteen shillin' a week for a couple of rooms for this single gentleman and me—find ourselves—not bothered—no questions asked. Is it a bargain, or shall I go farther on?"

"Well, Sir," I made reply—for I didn't like to seem too eager, although it was five shillins' a week more than I should have asked myself—"I suppose you would consider the attendance extra?"

"We want no attendance and no pryin'; so there's an end of it, if you ain't satisfied;" and he was turnin' away.

"In regard of pryin', Sir, you've mistook the party. It's what I was never given to; and bein' only a lone widow"——

"That'll do," says he. "Here, Gaffer!" (to the Chairman,) "wheel up the young gentleman; pointin' with his finger, the Bath-chairman bein' post-like deaf.

"Is he a invalid, sir?" I inquired, pityin' the pore young man.

"Rather," he said. "Nothin' catchin'." Then he whispered: "Consumptive; overgrown his strength—that's all."

Between them they got the chair up my doorstep, and lifted him out. I've seen such a many consumptives in my time, they bein' populous in Yoxmouth, and I born and bred there, that I ought to be a judge of such. My pore dear old man was over nineteen stone when he became an angel through dropsy, but nothin' like the size this pore young fellow was. So weak with it, too, he couldn't do a thing for himself, not even move hand or foot; and he never spoke a word. But I suppose some people get took with the complaint various. The pore invalid was dressed like a soldier, with a knapsack at his back, for all he bein' too weak to carry himself, and a tall hat upon his head, but nothin' round his pore throat to keep him from takin' cold, though chilly, and a heavy dew comin' up the hill. They got him into the bedroom, and set him down upon the bed, where he set sort of helpless, takin' no notice of anythin.' Then the other gentleman came out, and locked the door, and gave the chairman somethin' handsome, I know, by the way in which he touched his hat, bein' boorish in general.

"Mum, you know!" the gentleman said, puttin' his hand to his lips.

"Right!" that chairman makes reply, and if my spectacles don't deceive me, he winked, which I remember thinking highly disrespectful, though puttin' it down to his ignorance.

"Now, then, old lady, what's your name?"

"Mrs. Dunch, Sir," I said, though not used to his sharp way of talkin'.

"Look you here, then, Mrs. Dunch. My name is Bulliphant—chris'en name Hosea. The invalid young gentleman is my son—name Bulliphant likewise—chris'en name Goliah. Here you have three weeks' rent down, and a couple of sovereigns into the bargain. I want no waitin' on. I'm used to rough it; and as to my son, he can't bear to see a strange face. If you so much as set foot in either of my rooms while I'm here, we shall quarrel. If I bust anythin' or blow anythin' up, I pay for it. But whatever you hear, hold your tongue, and don't pry. You understand me?"

"You are a liberal gentleman, Sir," I made answer; "and I would scorn the action. And when I do just look in of a mornin' to make the beds and lay a mossle of firin', and tidy up the place a bit, you'll find me very different from a young servant-gal what goes gaddin' and pokin' into everythin'."

"You'll just do nothin' of the kind," he said; "I do all that sort of thing myself; and if I only catch you so much as *lookin'* in, you'll have to look *out*—sharp. Now, do you understand?"

"I understand you," I said to him (just like that;) "but my linen and things bein' a consideration to me, I should much prefer lookin' after them myself." For I didn't see bein' lorded over in my own house like this.

"No doubt, you would," he said (just so); "but you won't. That's what I paid you the two sovereigns not to do, and all damages will be extra. Now, take me to the pump;" and he put the key of the bedroom in his pocket.

"The pump, Sir?" I said, thinkin' I had misunderstood.

"Pump—pump!" he repeated, loud and imperative.

I took him out in my little backyard and showed it him. He said it would do.

"Mr. Goliah takes a deal of water," he explained. "I am treatin' him on the Hacrobatic system."

"There's very little nootriment in water, Sir," I took the liberty of remarkin', "especially for a young gentleman that has overgrowd himself. Could I make him a nice drop of beef tea, now, or anythin' nourishin', to revive him after his journey?"

"No," he said, singular unfeelin'. "I know his constitootion best, and water suits it. Now, I'm goin' out, Mrs. Dunch, to buy a few things, and you needn't trouble to look through the keyhole, to see how Mr. Goliah is gettin' on, because I put a chair with a towel over it against the lock inside, and this is near about the time he takes his nap, and hates to be disturbed. I suppose you've got a place where one can put a hundred or two of coal?"

Although his continual remarks about pryin' were most hurtful to my feelins, his makin' mention about the coal was to me a joyful sound, bein' out of coal myself at the time, and he such a gentleman as I felt sure would not miss a shovelful or so once now and then. So I made haste to shew him the coal-hole. He said that would do, and then went out into the village.

I scorn the very name of pryin'; but bein' a lone woman in the same house with a sick gentleman, who seemed when brought in as if every breath he draw'd would be his last, and no one to tend him, I felt it behoved me to go and listen at the door, if so he should call out for anythin' when no one was handy. But not a sound could I hear. So I had no doubt young Mr. Bulliphant was asleep, as his father had said.

Presently, Mr. Bulliphant returned; and by and by came a lot of things, groceries and cooked meats from the eatin'-house, and a ton of coal. As I heard the man shootin' it into my coal-hole, every knob that fell sounded like music of organs to my rejoicin' ears.

"Mrs. Dunch," Mr. Bulliphant said to me, comin' into my little back room, "you've no coal in the house of your own; you can help yourself to mine. All I ask is, let me and young Mr. Goliah alone, and don't pry."

"Beggin' of your pardon, Sir," I remarked; "I should never have thought of so demeanin' myself as to have used from another party's coal. I was just on the very point of puttin' on my bonnet, and runnin' round to order in a half-hundred, to be kept separate in the kitchen cupboard, so as to have no mistake."

"You heard what I said?" he made reply, sort of snappish. "Good night, Mrs. Dunch;" and he went and locked himself into the room with Mr. Goliah.

I thought his proposal about the coal most ungentlemanly, as well as painful to my feelins. I should have much preferred takin' a humble shovelful once now and then, to havin' such a fuss made about givin' any one a few paltry knobs of coal. However, as I don't like takin' offence where perhaps none is meant, I overlooked it. As to pore young Mr. Goliah, I could hardly get a wink of sleep for thinkin' about him, he bein' so weak for all his immense size, and no doubt needin' proper attention and comfort—and only supposin' he should die in the night, what a injury it would be to my lodgins!

I am about pretty early of mornins for an old woman, but as soon as I came down, the very first thing, there was Mr. Bulliphant in his shirt-sleeves pumpin' water; buckets and buckets of it, fit to dry up the pump.

"That'll about do for to-day," he said, when he had carried quite a dozen bucketfuls into his bedroom. I thought so, too, being sufficient to swim in.

"Is Mr. Goliah worse this mornin', Sir?" I made inquiry, quite staggered.

"He *is* a little queer in his inside," says he; "but there's nothing does him good like hot water. So now for the coal;" and he began takin' in bucketfuls of that.

"If you're goin' to give him a warm bath, Sir," I said, "there's nothin' in the house big enough for him to go inside of."

"You needn't be inquisitive, mum," he made answer, takin' the last bucketful. "I'll ask for whatever I want about my business, and I believe I've paid you to mind yours." And he locked the door in my face.

I felt that cross with the man, I could have pulled his hair.

I am not an inquisitive old woman, but I thought, supposin' anythin' was to happen or take place to that pore invalid under my roof, and there was to be an inquest, I should certainly be had up as a witness; and unless I had witnessed all it was in my power to do about the pore dear, they would be safe to say: "What a fool of an old woman it is; and, ten to one, she had some hand in it herself." So, no sooner had I done my bit of brefkast, than I goes to listen at Mr. Bulliphant's door again.

For a long time, I only heard the noise of water boilin', mixed with young Mr. Goliah's breathin', quite audible, and very heavy, and apoplectic-soundin', as it seemed to me. Mr. Bulliphant I could hear walkin' about the room, uneasy as it might be; then I heard the most tremendous screech, as if somebody was bein' martyred in gore. It gave me such a turn, I had to catch hold of the door-handle to save myself from fallin', and the dratted thing made a kind of junglin' noise that told upon me; for Mr. Bulliphant hollered out: "What! list'nin'? I'll teach you to listen, you old"——. But I will not abase myself to write down the coarse language he made use of.

"No, Sir," I made reply; "I should be very sorry to do such a thing; but hearin' some one call, I thought I might be wanted, and I merely came to the door to ask if I could get any little thing to tempt Mr. Goliah's appetite."

"I didn't hear you come along the passage," he said very disagreeable; "but the next time you hear anythin,' keep your thoughts to yourself. Leave my son's appetite alone, for I'm his medical adviser, likewise his cook, and I understand his constitution. Mr. Goliah hears all you say, but he has had an impediment in his speech ever since his birth, and he don't talk—he does nothin' but whistle—Goliah!" (I heard him call his son,) "if you wish Mrs. Dunch to go about her business and let you alone, just whistle."

It was evident that Mr. Bulliphant had been poisonin' the young fellow's mind against me, for the misguided young man immediately gave another awful shrill screech, that sent me clean into my little back room.

Well, thinks I, if this is lodger tendin', no more for Mary Anne, which is my name. Only let me get these parties out of my blessed house, and back I goes to takin' in plain work, which, after all, isn't noisy, and don't slop buckets of water all over your bedrooms.

Toward evenin', happening to be passin' the door again, I heard a continuous puffin' and blowin', and workin'-up-and-down sort of sound. I can only describe it by sayin' it sounded as if Mr. Goliah was in a profuse and audible perspiration. His screeches throughout the day had been somethin' frightful: that went through my pore heart to that degree it made my very heart bleed to think the pore young gentleman should have no better means of makin' known his wants than by becomin' a nuisance to his fellow-creatures and a public disgrace to an orderly neighborhood; for them neighborin' Gillyflowers who had rooms to let kept sendin' in to know if I had taken Wombwell's Menagerie in to lodge; or else if it was nothin' more than a murder goin' on, and if so, how long did I expect before it would be comfortably over and peaceful? Yet many is the lodger have I sent them identical dratted Gillyflowers in past times, besides Mrs. Mervin purloinin' my fryin'-pan to this very day.

I went to Mr. Bulliphant's door and tapped, for flesh and blood could stand it no longer. "Excuse me, Sir," I said, "but could I have a word with you, if you please?"

"Well," he said sharp, "out with it, and be quick."

"The neighbors," I said, very short, "have sent in to say there's murder bein' done in my house, and I hope 'twill be considered in the bill."

"Oh," he made answer, "I'm not particular to a shillin' or so, so long as I can be let alone. But you needn't be alarmed about Mr. Goliah; he is better now, and I think of takin' him for an airin' to-morrow. Goliah!" (this was to his son), "if you're all right, and not being murdered, but goin' out to-morrow, just you whistle. Come, now—a good un for the last." And he gave the awfullest screech of all; and all the Gillyflowers put their heads out of winder and bawled "Murder!"

"It's all right," I screeched, goin' to the door and callin' into the Row. "Can't you mind your own business, you pryin' inquisitive things!"

"Oh, you abandoned creature!" cried Mrs. Mervin, the opposite Gillyflower, who hasn't had a lodger for months; "you're worse than him. We'll have the law on you."

"You must quiet the people, Sir," I said, goin' back to Mr. Bulliphant again, "or there'll be no livin' for them;" so envious were those ungrateful Gillyflowers at my gettin' a lodger.

"He'll be better to-morrow," said Mr. Bulliphant, comin' and speakin' to the street. "It's only a way he's got, and he's been like it from a child." Then, turnin' to me, he said: 'This sha'n't occur again. I'll go in and reason with my son, for he has a sweet disposition, and would never do anything to annoy."

Those dratted Gillyflowers were quieted somehow by Mr. Bulliphant, for I would scorn to be beholden to them myself for a thing, and I managed to get a peaceful night's rest.

Directly after breakfast next mornin', Mr. Bulliphant went out, lockin' the pore young man's door as usual; and presently he returned with the Bath-chairman and his chair. They got Mr. Goliah out, and locked up his door again. (O the mess my front room was in! I just caught a glimpse of it, as it might be, momently. It was one slop—honestly worth a sovereign to clean—not that I would take advantage of a gentleman not particular to a shillin' or so either way.) Mr. Goliah appeared to have throve, for he seemed bigger than ever, but weak and limp to that degree he was nothing but dead weight as they lifted him into the chair, and he flopped down in it without seemin' to take any notice, though I tried to catch his eye, to let him know that he always had a friend in me.

Far be it from me to be meddlesome about other people's affairs; no one more un-so. But I have a mother's feelins, that will not be kept down, and I felt it my bounden duty to go and follow that young man, to see he didn't come to any harm, of which I cannot say I was altogether unsuspective; it bein' a damp day, and chilly for the time of year, with a north-east wind blowin', and he not so much as a comforter round his pore neck. So I put on my bonnet and shawl, and just waited till they had got down the hill and were turnin' the corner, so as to give no cause to suspect bein' followed, and then out I set.

They went faster than I could go, my wind bein' a little short, owin' to my sufferin' martyrdoms of asthma when anywise flurried. I followed them on to the Downs, havin' been observant of the way they must go; and when I had gone as far as I thought was wise, I took the liberty of withdrawin' myself into a hollow place, where I might look round about me and see if it would be prudent to go on any further. On lookin' out from under my umbrella—for it was drizzlin' and blowin' disagreeable—I could only see the Bath-chairman standin' by himself. Mr. Bulliphant and his son and the Bath-chair was nowhere to be seen. "It's strange for them to have flowed away like this," thinks I. Hearin' a kind of throbbin' apoplectic sort of breathin' somewhere behind me, made me look round, when lo and behold! there was Mr. Goliah away in the distance, tearin' along like wild, draggin' the Bath-chair, with his inhuman father in it, over the hills and hollows, up and down, bumpin' along at a most tremendous rate! I never see man run so wild before. "Well," thinks I—"so this is a consumptive young person, is it? Then, all I can say is, it must be gallopin' consumption he's got; and his brute of a father ought to be ashamed of himself for drivin' him to death with Hacrobathic pursuits like that." And there he kept on bumpin' and jerkin' and racin' along like mad. What beat me was to see him smokin' at the rate he did; for how he could get his breath to smoke at that rate when running' and pullin' a Bath-chair, puzzled me. The smoke came from him in clouds as he ran, for all the faculty set their faces so strong against smokin' in decline, as not fortifyin' to the stomach, bein' so productive of spittin.' However, seein' Mr. Goliah tear away behind some fir-trees a good bit away, and thinkin' him safe to pitch his father out of the chair, and break his neck, as a revenge for the ill-treatment he was undergoin,' (and I shouldn't have been sorry then, for his father's sly ways I always had abhorred,) I thought I would venture out of my hollow and enter into conversation with the Bath-chairman, and know what it meant. He was standin' quite stolid, as if nothin' was goin' and as if his chair wasn't bein' bumped into a wreck. "Well, Mr. Bungay," I made loud remark, owin' to his deafness, "this is a very bad job for us, and I only hope you ain't a party to it?"

"Very wet and windy, indeed, mum"—(just so,) not hearin' a word I said.

"I believe there's murder goin' to be done," I bawled, determined not to be beat.

"Quite goes through my pore old bones," he said, lookin' innocent, and shiverin' quite life-like.

"There's none so deaf as them that gives their mind to it," I said. "Can you hear this, you old catamaran?—Murder!" and I quite cricked my throat with callin'.

"Yes," he said; "these north winds plays the doose with my complaint."

I saw there was nothin' to be got out of him just now; though I must say I *have* known previous times when I could make him hear; so back I went to my hollow, and put up my umbrella, as it was comin' on to rain quite fast.

Presently, Mr. Goliah comes back, draggin' the chair and his barbarous father, but slowly, and nearly wore out, for he was perspirin' very free, quite in clouds, besides the smoke from his pipe, which quite sickened me, as I was always prejudicial to tobacco, my old man never havin' took a pipe, except after supper of evenins in the backyard. When Mr. Goliah stopped, his father got out of the chair and went to him. "Now," thinks I, "shouldn't at all wonder if that young man don't murder you, for drivin' him to death like that, and thankful shall I be that it's not done under my roof, bein' so injurious to lodgins; though, perhaps, bringin' a few gapin' idiots about the neighborhood just at the time, who spend money at the public-houses, but no support at all to the hard-workin' widow."

I certainly didn't see either of them strike one another, though I strained my eyes to see, coroners' juries bein' so imperative on witnesses seein' the whole truth, and nothin' but it. But no sooner did Mr. Bulliphant come up to his son, than Mr. Goliah fell down all of a heap on the grass, with a plaintive sort of whistle. I thought he had been stabbed secretly, as likely as not, havin' frequently read of such, and that base Bath-chairman an accomplice, for he helped to lift the pore helpless form into the chair, and they dragged him away pantin' a little, for I could see Mr. Goliah's breath in the rain.

However, while there's life there's hopes, they say; so, seein' them movin', I thought I'd hurry home, and get some water boilin', in case it might be wanted, bein' invaluable in sickness. I can't say I felt sure of seein' them any more, after what had took place; but when I had got my things off, and the kettle boilin', they came up to the door quite bold, all three, and Mr. Goliah didn't seem much worse. He looked at me with a very mild expression of countenance when he was brought in, so I thought there couldn't be very much wrong, and I might have been mistaken about the stabbin' without my glasses. So I waited till they had got him in, and allowed a few minutes for his settlin' himself down comfortable, and then I knocked at Mr. Bulliphant's door. "How is the young gentleman, Sir, after his airin'?" I made inquiry. "If not too bold, I hope he finds himself better?"

"Wuss!" said Mr. Bulliphant, particular nasty. "He saw an old woman watchin' him, and callin' murder on the Downs, and it gave him such a turn, he was took insensible; and I'm not so deadly certain it mightn't turn out very ugly for that old woman when he wakes, if I don't restrain him, he bein' exceedin' powerful and dangerous when his anger is roused."

"Thankin' you all the same, Sir, I never did such a thing as spy on parties yet, and I don't like my character undermined without cause." This I said quite bold, well knowin' he could not have seen me on the Downs himself, and determined to have it out with that dratted Bath-chairman for slanderin' me so base behind my back.

"Mrs. Dunch, mum?" he said, more nasty still.

"Yes, Sir; what is your pleasure, Sir?" I made inquiry very mild, seein' his voice was angered, and knowin' what a soft answer will do at times.

"Hook it!" he made reply, so determined, I thought it best to humor him.

The time I had of it with them Gillyflowers, no livin' soul can tell. Every day they sent in impertinent messages to know "if Mr. Goliah's breath came any easier yet," and to say that I ought to be ashamed of myself for "harborin' common hacrobaths;" bein' envious that they couldn't harbor such themselves. Both the Yoxmouth undertakers left their cards, but gentlemanly parties, and offerin' me to stand in for a commission. No, I made answer, though respectful to them undertakin' gentlemen, for it would be the ruin of my house if such a thing was to transpire, being prejudicial to lodgins; though a private consideration after the event, I should not feel similarly loth to accept, if offered in the way of a testimonial of respect, me havin' done the best that laid in my power for the pore dear.

It was of a Friday—a day I am nowise partial to, (I remember it as the anniversary of my marriage with the late Mr. Dunch, of sacred memory,) Mr. Bulliphant had got up earlier than usual, and pumped more buckets of water than ever I had known him. I was a little cool with him, he not having proved so affable in conversation as I could have wished; and, being a little hurt at his previous remarks, I made as though takin' no notice, although people have their feelins if ever so pore. He did not, however, appear that impressed with my derisive silence as I could have wished, but rather went on pumpin' water and takin' in coal to that extent I felt quite alarmed. "That pore young man is goin' to have a dose of it to-day, and no mistake," I thought, but held my peace, not feelin' myself dust to be trod under foot by Mr. Bulliphant's sharp replies; for I hope I know the value of holdin' my tongue, the late Mr. Dunch (of sacred memory) havin' frequently been that aggravated by my so doing', when a little in liquid, as to have swore at times he would shy the pitcher at my head if I would not speak responsive. But Mr. Bulliphant was not affected anyways similar. He merely shut himself in his room, silently scornful; and I, feelin' likewise, just cooked me a red herrin' as if nothing had happened; and after I had cleared up my breakfast things, I went out into my little back place to do a bit of washin', to ease my mind, as it might be.

I could hear plain enough that Mr. Goliah was worse, for his pankin' reached me in the wash-house, and I felt sure I should be called for directly, but I am one of those parties who prefers to be sought after when wanted, and not to put myself forward only to get snubbed for good intentions. "Let him pank," thinks I. "Glad enough his father'll be presently to go down on his bended knees to me for a little motherly advice, for all his bein' a medical man, of which I have my doubts."

All of a sudden there came such a tremendous explosion, I thought the whole house had blowed up. As soon as I recovered myself, in I ran—and there was all the Gillyflowers troopin' into my passage, and the house like a washin' day for steam.

"I thought I would just run round to tell you that all your front-room windows is blowed out," Mrs. Mervin says, very acrimonious; "and I do hope it'll be a warnin' to you not to take in any more menageries, to bring disgrace on the Row."

Without disdainin' her a reply, I rushed upstairs to my bedroom above Mr. Bulliphant's room, and there such a sight met my eyes as twenty pound would scarcely replace. The floor boards were ripped up in all directions; my washandstand entirely disabled, the chamberware being broke in pieces beyond rivets to make good; my family four-poster, my mother's gift, desolated into a ruin; the chest of drawers blowed to atoms; not a bit of my lookin'-glass left big enough to see yourself in; and the very towel mutilated into a rag. "This will all go down in the bill," thinks I, "and a comfort it is that Mr. Bulliphant is a gentleman."

There was a hole made in my floor big enough to look into the room below, or fall through, for that matter, and when I had taken account of the damage done, I made bold to look down into Mr. Bulliphant's room.

Mr. Bulliphant was lying on the floor apparently senseless. All I could see of Mr. Goliah was his head up against the fender of the fireplace; and such a disgraceful state as the room was in, nobody would believe.

"This is a very solemn thing, mum," I says to Mrs. Mervin, who had come into my room without being asked, "and I hope it'll teach us a lesson."

"Ah," she says, lookin' down into the room, "pore dear! However, mum, it's a debt we must all pay, for that matter, and I only hope you'll get your money."

"Well," I says to myself, "he's long past feelin' now, poor mortal; and ten shillin' couldn't be dear for layin' him out, there bein' such a quantity of him, and in such small pieces—'twould look a mere nothin' in the bill."

"It's murder, safe enough," I says to the Gillyflowers, who came swarmin' into the room like bees. "You'd better go for the pelice, some of you, for I can see his head again' the grate, and his body must be blowed into powder."

"Well," Mrs. Mervin says, as pleasant as a vinegar cruet, "it's only to be expected of parties lettin' lodgins who don't understand the business. Go for the pelice, by all means, and I do hope strict inquiry will be made."

Just as the pelice came, I could see Mr. Bulliphant comin' to, through the ceilin', of which I was very glad, though I thought there was money enough about him to have paid all expenses, if otherwise.

"It's all right," he said, kind of impatient, talkin' to the door, where the peliceman was hammerin." "I'll pay for everythin.'"

It did my heart good to hear him speak up so bold.

"Open the door, or I shall force it," the peliceman made request.

"Oh, I'll open it fast enough, my good man," said Mr. Bulliphant quite cool, undoin' the door. "Now, then, Mr. Pelicemen, what might you please to want?"—just as bold as I'm sayin' it to you.

"This is a very ugly business," the peliceman says.

"Horrid!" says Mr. Bulliphant. "It'll cost me over a hundred pound."

"You won't get of for that," the peliceman makes answer: "the law don't fine for murder."

"Murder?" says my respectable lodger. "Why, who ever dreamed of such a thing?"

"It is my dooty to inform you that all you says will be prodooced agin' you at your trile,' the peliceman says kindly.

I never thought Mr. Bulliphant had gone for to murder his son, and I now felt sure if he had done it, as there could be no doubt with his head in the fender, that it was pure accident.

"This is a very sad thing," the peliceman goes on, takin' up pore Mr. Goliah's head out of the grate.

"Drop that!" says Mr. Bulliphant very sharp; "that's my property" Only to think of his speakin' so unfeelin' of his son. "Why, you don't mean to say you suspect——." And he stops, and then laughs.

"This is a little more than suspicion," the peliceman makes reply, pickin' up the head again, and wrappin' it in his pocket-handkerchief; "and as soon convenient, perhaps you'll come along with me.'

"Oh, this is too much!" says Mr. Bulliphant. 'Why, that's all that's left of my new Steam Man I've brought over from the States; cost me three hundred dollars; and I've been practisin' workin' him in private before publicly exhibitin' him in England, and makin' my fortune,' Obliged to put up with the pryin' of an inquisitive old hag of a woman," (oh, how base are men lodgers!); "and work in secret, like a household burglar, for fear some one should forestall the invention in this country. I had got him to work like a lamb, when, just as he boiled this mornin', and steam comin' out of his hat like anythin', I remembered I had screwed down the safety-valve in his left ear over night; and before I could get to undo it, he went off like a powder-magazine, and nearly blew me out of window. And I can't get another man over in less than a couple of months, and by that time they will be all over the country."

"Well," thinks I, "there is ten shillin' clean gone out of my pocket, for certain; but I feel sure Mr. Bulliphant will not see me deprived of my rights, if so be as I make proper mention."

I always speak as I find, and Mr. Bulliphant is a real gentleman, whatever the Gillyflowers say through envy and malice, bein' empty; and he paid up square, even to half-a-crown for the peliceman, as suitable to his station in life.

DOCTORED CLARET.—The vintage will soon begin on the flinty hills of Medoc; the flinty-hearted vineyard proprietors are, no doubt, already planning their adulterations. Well, it cannot be denied that the pure fresh claret of the Gironde does get its unwholesome doctoring purposely to fit it for the British palate. We might bear with the natural infusion of wagon loads of weavils, green caterpillars, red ants, money spiders, and such inferior denizens of Gascony; but is it not hard that such heavenly juice, ripened in those little purple skins by the soft sunshine of the sun of France—that juice so cool, so pure, so fresh, so harmless—should be chemically poisoned for us by the shuffling merchants of Cette and Bordeaux? We groan as we confess the fact that there is no doubt that the ordinary claret sold in England is a mixed, spurious, fired, corrupt beverage. We begin with the simplest proof. Look out, Cette, the great fortified seaport in the department Herault, in the best and latest gazetteer, and what will you find? "Cette is defended by a citadel"—and so on. Then come the damning words: "Imports Benicarlos wine from Spain, for mixing with French wines for the English and other markets." The gazetteer has no doubt about the fact—states it bluntly, and in as matter of course a way as if he were saying that Birmingham makes buttons, or Coventry makes ribbons. But it is not only Benicarlos wine that is mixed with Médoc and its wealthier kinsmen, and there are some just and some unjust reasons why claret should not be adulterated for the unrefined British throttle. The cheaper Gascon white wines are mixed with the dearer high-colored red wines of Palus. It is universally understood that the pure raspberry and violet-stained juice, when picked and trodden before fermentation, is sprinkled with brandy—four gallons and a half to a vat of several thousand gallons. This is to christen it for exportation. At a later season, the long-suffering wine is again dashed with hermitage and alcohol, to warm and heighten it. This is called in the Médoc districts "working it." These admixtures, it is well known, alter the delicate quality and refinement of the clarets so tampered with, and in time change their rich pure color into a faded brickdust, and cause them to secrete a deposit. Then come in the diabolical wine mixers again, the Obenreizers of the Bordeaux quays. The Benicarlos wine is openly used to restore the body of nearly worn-out Médoc. Russia, Prussia, and Holland are all spirit-drinking countries; but they do not purchase these chemical manufactures with these fanciful labels. I need scarcely say that the common white wines of Blaye, Libourn, and Reole, and the poor, thin, acid Bas Médoc, are all tumbled into the vats of spurious Chateau Lafitte.—*All the Year Round.*

THE GOBLET.

From "Tablets," by Alcott.

I drank delights from every cup,
Arts, institutions, I drank up;
Athirst, I quaffed life's flowing bowls
And sipped the flavors of all souls.

A sparkling cup remained for me,
The brimming fount of Family;
This I am still drinking,
Since, to my thinking,
Good wine beads here,
Flagons of cheer,
Nor laps the soul
In Lethe's bowl.

Wine of immortal power
Into my chalice now doth pour;
Prevailing wine,
Juice of the Nine,
Flavored of souls,
Vintage of gods;
Joyance benign
This wondrous wine
Ever at call;—
Wine maddening none,
Wine saddening none,
Wine gladdening all.
Makes love's cup ruddier glow,
Genius and grace its overflow.

I drained the drops of every cup,
Times, institutions, I drank up;
Still Beauty pours the enlivening wine,
Fills high her glass to me and mine;
Her cup of sparkling youth,
Of love first found, and loyal truth:
I know, again I know,
Her fill of life and overflow.

A SPIRIT LOVER.

Paris Correspondence of the Court Journal.

Some little while ago, a young lady connected with one of the highest families of the new *régime*, a dancing, flirting, graceful, light-hearted maiden of seventeen, was suddenly visited one night after retiring to rest with an unaccountable desire to rise from her bed and place herself at her writing desk, being called upon in peremptory tones by an invisible—and, what is more, an inaudible—visitor to write under his dictation. The feeling was so decided and uncontrollable that the poor girl obeyed, and, wrapping herself in her dressing gown, took pen in hand and proceeded to fulfil the command of this importunate master. To her amazement and dismay, the words flew from her pen as if by magic; page after page was written and thrown aside, filled to overflowing with long rhapsodies, of which the meaning was incomprehensible to the writer, who went on mechanically, with trembling hand and burning brow, never stopping even to read over the production which was growing beneath her pen, never heeding the chilliness of the dawn nor the fever and headache she was enduring. It was not till daylight that the obsession ceased, and then, wearied out with fatigue and watching, she gathered together the fragments of the manuscript she had been transcribing, and throwing herself on her bed, slept until midday so soundly and heavily that the family were in a state of consternation at its long continuance. The young girl hesitated not to tell the tale of her night's adventure. The manuscript was read, not only by the members of the family, but by many other persons. It contained naught but the most passionate declaration of love from an ardent admirer moving in the spirit world, who owned to the annihilation of every feeling connected with his former existence in this nether world save that of intense admiration and devotion toward the object of his uncontrollable love. The spirit gave his name and local habitation when in the flesh, a knight of the middle ages, who had been killed in combat by the blow from a battle-axe, which had cleft his skull in twain. Two neatly-executed drawings of his countenance before and after the catastrophe adorned the margin of this part of the manuscript. The portrait of the dying hero is terrific, and the description of the wound elaborate. The knight owned to having watched her growth for years, to having waited until permission had been granted him to manifest himself to her through writing, and to his intention never more to leave her side until she too should be summoned to join the spiritual host to which himself belonged. The manuscript concluded with a beautiful landscape, evidently belonging to southern climes. Mountain and valley, lake and forest, were all portrayed. In the foreground a group of cypress-trees, beneath which a mound overgrown with underwood and briars. This was announced as the spot where the hero had fallen, and where his bones lie buried.

The effect produced in the young lady's family may be better conceived than described. The reverend gentlemen belonging to the Madeleine were called in requisition first, then doctors were summoned to quell this unquiet and unholy restlessness, which compelled the girl night after night to leave her bed and write under the dictation of this ardent spirit whole pages of amorous declaration addressed to herself. The reverend gentlemen advised prayer, the doctors counselled medicine, and both agreed that traveling and change of scene would be the only remedy for an unnatural and exhausting persecution which was undermining the poor young patient's health, and reducing her from a robust and blooming maiden to a poor, pale, moping skeleton. The advice was taken; and the family, consisting of the father and two sisters, with an aunt, set out in search of health for their young charge. The whole party traveled together all over Italy, and to the great delight of the affectionate relatives, the young girl seemed gradually to be escaping from the influence of her tyrant spirit. It was wisely thought that traveling by night would dissolve the spell, and during some weeks no further manifestation was displayed. It was a blessing indeed to behold the light returning to the poor girl's eyes and the color to her cheeks as they progressed through Italy, until at last, by the time the party had reached Naples, all danger seemed to be at an end. They crossed over to Sicily, in order to visit the mansion where dwelt an old school friend of the father, and the sea air seemed to revive the poor young creature into new life, for when they arrived at the old chateau she seemed to have become the light and life and joy of her father's household once more.

On the very evening of the arrival she wandered out upon the hill opposite the windows of the château which had attracted her admiration when gazing on them from the balcony. The owner of the mansion insisted on bearing her company to the spot which, by the tradition of the peasants, was considered to be haunted, where a clump of cypress trees, hanging as it were on the side of the hill, gave a gloomy aspect to the place, which no doubt originated the tradition. The girl climbed gaily up the ascent, and presently stood among the trees. Suddenly, as if struck by some magic power, she exclaimed, "I know this place, I have seen it before—a brave and gallant knight lies buried here. Look just where that mound arises beneath the second tree to the right. Let me go, let me go! I cannot stay," and sank exhausted into the arms of her companion, who tried to soothe her by relating the tradition, which he said had no sense, of a French knight having been invited to a banquet by the owner of the château they had just quitted, during the catastrophe of the Sicilian Vespers, of his having been attacked by the assembled guests, and having fought his way gallantly through his assailants until he had arrived at this very spot, where a blow from the battle-ax of the master of the domain had slain him at once. "And he lies buried here," said the narrator, carelessly, "to furnish an excuse for the refusal of the rascally peasants to work this side of the hill, which is left as you see, uncultivated entirely." The girl listened no longer, but fled homeward and retired at once to her chamber. Her father stayed with her till she had fallen into a profound slumber, then withdrew. In the morning the poor girl was nowhere to be found. Upon the dressing-table was discovered a scrap of writing in the well-remembered hand which had penned the manuscript, the words thereon more burning and impassioned than before, the knight insisting on her return to the mound beneath the cypress trees, and swearing all truth and love and loyalty to his betrothed. Thither, then, did the relatives at once repair. The poor girl was found lying among the thorns and brambles beneath the cypress trees, stiff and cold, and apparently dead for many hours. The doctors declare that the exposure to the night air, the terror and agony of mind had killed her, but the "*spirites*" of Paris triumph in the conviction that the wandering, wicked spirit of the knight had been endowed with sufficient power to execute the deed. Whatever the mystery, we are justified for once in expressing our amazement, and do not fail to greet each other with questions and with doubts, with assertions and denials, according to the temper of the moment.

ARTIFICIAL HANDS.—Curious to see what art is capable of accomplishing in imitation of this perfect work, I called upon a well-known artificial limb-maker in order to inspect his hands. Oh, what a falling off was there! The ordinary substitute supplied to those who have had the misfortune to lose the natural member is a very simple affair, carved out of light wood, with hinged finger joints, and a thumb which, by the action of a spring, bends in upon the palm. The artificial digit, clothed with a neatly-fittting glove, presents a very tolerable appearance; by the aid of the spring thumb, carefully adjusted by the other hand, it can grip a roll of paper; but there its capabilities end. The attendant, noticing my disappointment, candidly confessed that the hand was only for ornament, adding, "We recommend our patients, when they really wish to use the arm, to unsocket the hand and put it in their pockets." I could scarcely help smiling at the idea of a gentleman at a dinner party quietly pocketing his hand, and with due deliberation adjusting a spoon or fork into his stump. It appears that there is a regular set of domestic implements manufactured for this purpose, which fit into the socket, just as implements are fitted into a centre-bit. Poor men who cannot afford this assortment are simply fitted with a hook, which enables them to lift weights or to hold a rein; or the sportsman is fitted with a gun-rest, which enables him to do a day's shooting without inconvenience. It must not be supposed that attempts, vain and impotent enough, it is true, have not been made to follow the mechanism of nature more faithfully. A celebrated artificial-limb maker tells us: "Some years since I devised a hand which, by a series of concealed cords and springs, possessed the power of grasping and retaining, with some slight amount of force, any light substance placed in contact with it, the governing power being the fall of a small column of mercury placed in a tube within the arm part of the apparatus. The object I had in view was that the elbow being flexed, and the lower arm being placed at an inclined plane, the gravity of the quicksilver acting upon a kind of plug to which the centre cord was attached, should at once produce a closure of the fingers, while the return of the mercury to the lower end of the tube upon the arm being lowered would permit slight springs to bring back the fingers to their starting point. This plan did not succeed, as the joints had to be made so loose that they gained lateral motion, thus giving anything but a natural appearance to the fingers; and the metal, in spite of every care taken to secure it, continually escaping, rendered useless the contrivance." The highest effort of mechanical genius in this direction was that called forth by the mishap of M. ROGER, who had the misfortune to lose his right arm below the elbow. This serious disability would have prevented his following his profession, were it not that the loss fired the ambition of a young Prussian to supply him with a limb that would serve the purpose of "histronic declamation." It strikes one that the movements of operatic singers are so purely mechanical, as a rule, that the task was not so difficult all. Be that as it may, however, M. VON PETERSON has won the admiration of all the practitioners in his art, by making an arm and hand which could not only give the well-known operatic flourish, but which enabled M. ROGER to grasp and draw a sword from its scabbard. The machinery by which this end was brought about may do very well for the opera, but I fear it is by far too complicated for ordinary life. We are told, indeed, that "VON PETERSON's arm is not easily distinguished from the natural member, particularly if the wearer carry it with address." One wonders if in his histronic performance he is enabled to shake his artificial member *con expressione*. When it is necessary, on account of some injury, to amputate any portion of the hand, great care is now taken to leave as much of the sound part as possible. By means of a finger and thumb it is easy to attach other digits, which enable the sufferer to give them motion, so that a pen, pencil, or fork is readily grasped.—*Once a Week.*

A CALM IN THE INDIAN SEAS.—I can, I think, give a fair approximation to what a calm here is like, if the reader will imagine a sea mirror-glass stretched beneath him. Come aloft with me. Take care; for you, like myself, are only a passenger, and a slip here would mean broken bones. Now we are aloft, we look down on our ship. How small she looks! It is a sensation worth running the risk to get. Round us lies the sea of glass. Now, while that cloud is over the sun, it looks simply like glass; but when the cloud passes we shall be unable to look at the water in any direction except one. Above is the huge cap of blue, fitting down on a hard surface in which our vessel is fast fixed. Or perhaps we are in sight of land; if so, the sight is robbed of all its hard features. There is the sea of glass, no doubt; but the land, covered, as it is sure to be, with vegetation from the thin line of golden sand at its base to its highest peak, looks green and refreshing. In the daytime, during the daily calm which intervenes between the land and sea breezes, the island does not merely stand out of the water; it is suspended in the air. This is the nearest description I can give of the ordinary, every-day mirage of the East Indian seas. Land and water do not meet; you can see a broad band of space separating the one from the other. You can see under the land. You can see also that this is not got by blotting out the lower portion of the island, for you can distinctly recognize, though completely separated from the water, the sandy beach and lowest object which the land contains.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE LARGEST BALLOON EVER MADE.—A gigantic balloon has been constructed at Ashburnham, near Chelsea, and is intended to afford the public some æronautical experience under circumstances which will insure safety. The balloon is four times the size of that used by MR. GLAISHER, and contains 350,0000 cubic feet of gas. It is nearly spherical in shape, and is capable of raising a load of eleven tons. No less than £28,000 is said to have been disbursed upon bringing it to its present complete state. It is filled with pure hydrogen, and is worked by a steam-engine of 200 horse-power. The gas is made in the private grounds of the balloon, and on a scale which has, perhaps, never been attempted before in the history of chemistry. Some 200,000 pounds of sulphuric acid and 110,000 pounds of iron filings have been consumed. The balloon is held fast by a cable when it ascends. The weight of the cable is 2½ tons, and its length is 2,000 feet. The balloon, car, netting, ropes and paraphernalia weigh 3½ tons, which, with its cable, make six tons of permanent weight, leaving a balance of five tons as its available lifting power. Thirty persons are the complement the car is intended to hold, and assuming these to average 150 pounds each, a balance of some three tons lifting power is left in favor of the balloon. The personal experience of those who went up on Thursday is decidedly favorable to this latest addition to metropolitan entertainments. Between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, West London saw a large brown globe—for the new balloon is nearly spherical in shape—mount slowly in the air, the cable attached to it recalling the inflated balls and string which have been latterly a child's toy. This was a blank ascent, and purely experimental. A quarter of an hour's waiting, during which the balloon remained above at a distance of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet, and the word was given to the engine men to pull down. Gradually and surely, and with no perceptible strain, the brown ball was brought nearer and nearer until the circular car beneath it assumed shape and size, and the stout strings and iron rings were caught by the drilled men in waiting, and run into the stout iron hooks waiting to receive them. This done and the balloon is secure—the ease with which this desideratum is arrived at being not the least interesting of the experiences of the afternoon. The experienced French aeronaut under whose personal care all ascents are made, and the manager of the undertaking, go up together now, amid the cheers of all present, and when these have been brought down and the balloon fixed with the same regularity and certainty as before, a gangway is placed, and a party of thirty, including two French ladies and a little boy, are passed into the car. The sailing or flying motion through the air is described as inspiriting and delightful. The earth and its dwelling-places, its trees, its roads, its rivers, drop slowly down, and resolve themselves into a clearly defined, widely spreading map. The steamers plying on the Thames recalled the toy boats at the Polytechnic; the black ants rushing busily to and fro in the barren space immediately below were schoolboys in a playground a few minutes since; the strips of drab tape stretching their devious courses to right and left are roads; the squares and oblong green patches with dark borders, fields; and that large table upon which a game of dominoes is apparently being played is Brompton Cemetery, and it is its profusion of white tombstones, some flat, some upright, which are recalling the old game. There seems a mighty stir among the pigmies below, and huzzahs which become faint in the distance, but are never quite lost, come up to us cheerily. The small boxes drawn by ants, into which cabs and omnibuses have resolved themselves, twine their way along the strips of drap tape and almost arouse wonder by never deviating from their path. A schoolboy gives a shrill whistle, and we hear it as if it were close by. The gratings and checks of the ropes were, however, very slight, both in ascending and descending, and the return was made and the party landed without a hitch. The trip occupied exactly seventeen minutes, and the extreme height gained was from 1,500 to 2,000 feet.—*London Daily News.*

NIGHTWORK.—TOM MOORE spoke truly when he said that the best of all ways to lengthen our days is to steal a few hours from the night. Only we must steal for a good purpose, not for pleasure or dissipation, else we are losers instead of gainers by the theft. Moderate nightwork does no hurt to bodily or mental health, but rather the contrary, I fancy, and I speak from experience. Note how well, and to what old age, nocturnal toilers and watchers retain their strength and faculties. Look at astronomers, whom in our mind's eye we always regard as snowy-locked, yet vigorous-minded, strong-framed men. And are they not, as a rule? Remember GALILEO, living to seventy-eight, HEVELIUS watching till he was seventy-six, and COPERNICUS till he reached seventy. Take our English Astronomers Royal, too. There was FLAMSTEED, who, in spite of a disordered body, toiled by night and by day, harder, as he said, than a corn-thrasher, and yet reached seventy-three; BRADLEY, who did as much night-watching, ran out the allotted period of three-score and ten years; and his successor, MASKELYNE, told four-score all but one year. Then call to mind grand old HERSCHEL, whose daily labors and night watchings lasted so long, and were performed so well that he may be said to have done the work of three lives, and he reached the good age of 84. And have we not his son, a giant in science, who stole hour after hour from the starry nights of his youth, and gives us now sparkling essays and sound lessons fraught with the experience which 76 years have gathered to his garner? Lastly, learn that MAEDLER, who is now 74, came to the British Association meetings a few weeks back, and told the savans something that proved his eye—after an operation for cataract—and his intellect to be as good as they were when, thirty years ago, he made his noble map of the moon, a work that must have involved night-watching to send an ordinary eight-hour sleeper into an everlasting doze. Whoso wishes to rob the night to the best advantage, let him sleep for two or three hours, then get up and work for two hours, and then sleep out the balance of the night. Doing this, he will not feel the loss of the sleep he has surrendered.—*Once a Week.*

SCUTTLING OLD VESSELS.—I have been told that a good deal of this scoundrelly business is done on the Goodwin Sands, and also on the Bahama Banks. One almost regrets that such abominable villainy is no longer punishable with death. Fifty years ago one CODLING was hung *in terrorem* on Deal beach for scuttling his ship in the Downs with intent to defraud the underwriters. The following story, which I heard from a man conversant with such matters, narrates under fictitious names a case of actual occurrence. The *Charming Susan*, let us suppose, is a brig over eighty years of age. She has been tinkered up over and over again, till the owners are sick of the name of repairs. When SIMON, the shoemaker, asked the National Convention whether he should poison, drown, or hang the unfortunate Dauphin, they replied "no" to these humane interrogatories, but hinted that the young wolf cub must be got rid of somehow. In the same way the owners of the *Charming Susan* do not tell the Captain to wreck her, and thereby obtain the insurance money; they calmly observe that they wish to wind up her accounts. Now let us see how the Captain behaves. He is coming from the South, ostensibly for Harwich, and he intends to lose his ship on the Long Sand Head. The weather is thick and rainy, with a moderate breeze from the eastward. He knows the proper place and time of tide for the purpose, so that, once on the sands, she will never come off again, while the fishing-smacks will be in time to rescue him and his crew. A less skillful hand might lose all their lives, but he knows what he is about. He sends the steersman forward, takes the helm in his own hands, and gradually edges two points to the westward of the proper course. The men get frightened as they approach the break of the sea, and sing out, "Breakers ahead, master," to which he coolly replies, "All right. Keep a sharp look-out." But the crew, getting more frightened, let go both anchors, just as the *Charming Susan* is going to dash on to the sands, and so, to the bitter wrath and disappointment of the Captain and owners, the profitable total loss is converted into a costly case of salvage.—"*Out in Blue Water*," in *Cassell's Magazine.*

JAPANESE HILL COUNTRY.—The Tokaido is one succession of villages and intervals of country like that I have attempted to describe. Magnificent views are frequently afforded from the tops of hills over a wide extent of territory of the most varied character, and when the view is shut in you have still more exquisite bits of natural beauty around you. Sometimes the face of the country puts on a wild and fantastic appearance. Craggy precipices or rugged declivities lie at your feet, and down below rich and fertile valleys extend, widening as they go until they are outspread into a wide level of checkered green, that looks so bright in spots, so dark in others, so indistinct and hazy in the dim distance far away! A turn in the road confronts you with a wall of solid rock that disputes your passage, and a further winding discovers a natural cleft or artificial way, hewn ages ago, perhaps, through the very midst of it. A natural tapestry of leafy green covers the sides, and trees and shrubbery crown the summits. Niches are seen cut in it, old and mossy, and accommodating some worshipful image or memorial stone. In every possible place is high cultivation, effected, too, by the simplest implements. Along the course of the smallest streams that gather the tricklings from the crags and little hills, are miniature rice fields, artificially constructed in terraces that conform to the accidents of the ground and the declivity of the water courses. Now, these fields are only a few feet in extent; now, they inclose a respectable area. The cultivator is often seen in the midst of them, up to his middle in muck and water, armed only with a kind of mattock, with which he has made his little dykes, has broken up the soil, and is now performing some necessary service to his crop.—*Overland Monthly.*

A TIGER AMONG BABOONS.—The peculiar barking cry of the Cape baboon frequently hailed us as we passed along, but these animals do not care to show themselves if they can avoid it. They are, if left alone, timid and harmless creatures, but when wounded and at bay, know how to use their hands and teeth. They will even combine on emergencies against a common enemy, as in the case of the Cape tiger. This tiger is particularly fond of young baboon, but it must be very young to suit his tooth. To get it he will lie in wait for days together on the mountains, and often succeeds in snatching a youngster almost out of its mother's arms. The distracted mother, with piercing shrieks, then lays her case before the council of her people, who, if the tiger has not made his escape, fall on him in a body and invariably succeed in killing him. The battle-field is recognized by bones and pieces of skin of both tiger and baboon; not more, for the survivors of this forlorn hope make a clean sweep of everything digestible, devouring not only their enemy, but also those of their own kindred whom the tiger has killed in the conflict. I remember being roused one night at a place some way inland, by the most unearthly shrieks, mingled with the roar of a large animal in rage and pain. It was explained to me next morning that what I had heard was the tumult usually produced on occasions of monkey-stealing, and that probably the tiger had been caught red-handed and received lynch law.—*All the Year Round.*

TRAVELING ON THE PUNJAUB FRONTIER.—Should an officer wish to proceed from one station to another—the stations are generally 100 miles apart—he writes to a friend at the other end of his journey to post him half way. In case he is friendless, he writes to the officer commanding the station, when horses will be posted for him at intervals of six and seven miles. The traveler is supposed to have already got horses posted half way from the station he is leaving. It may seem strange that horses should so easily be had for posting. But forage is cheaper than in the rest of India, and thus the necessity of visiting the frontier posts, joined to the natural love of horseflesh, causes frontier officers generally to possess at least two horses, while the cavalry officers own three or four. I have known an officer commanding a cavalry regiment to have seven horse, four of which were first-rate chargers. Men, too, who will not lend their horses, never get the loan of horses for themselves; and this, in a country where all traveling is accomplished on horse-back, is a great inconvenience. The journey of

one hundred miles is often done in one day, but oftener in two, unless the torrents are down, in which case it may be requisite to wait till they dry a little. But, "if possible, move on," is the unwritten law of the frontier. When the rivers are down, (as they may be after only a few hours of rain,) a traveler may be seen on the bank of the river with what seems to be a roll of leather under his arm; but which, after a deal of puffing, swells into a large bladder, commonly called a mussuck. Supported on this, after the manner of the ancient Assyrians and other people of the East, the traveler grasps his horse's bridle, and swims over with his steed to the other side. Travelers on the frontier, if Europeans, are obliged to have a mounted escort with them. Stations of cavalry and mounted police are kept on the road by Government for purposes of escort. Officers invariably travel armed, for the Affghans like to boast around their camp fires, in their own hills, that they have spilled the blood of an Englishman. Many a fine fellow on the frontier has fallen before the knife or bullet of an assassin. Not long ago a lady was shot at and wounded by one of these fanatics, who, before his execution, evinced great penitence, saying he had mistaken her for a gentleman, as she wore a hat and had large buttons on her cloak.—*All the Year Round.*

STUDY OF ANIMALS.—Lord BROUGHAM, at least thirty years ago, gave a stimulus to the study of animal life in its lower forms by a very entertaining and suggestive little treatise on instinct and reason. He reached the conclusion, after a comparison of the mental traits exhibited by a variety of animals, that the difference between instinct and reason is one of degree, not of kind. This opinion alone, enforced by familiar knowledge of the domestic animals especially, is calculated to heighten our consideration for the speechless creatures with whom the Great Father has associated us on more or less intimate terms. But recent inquirers have gone further than BROUGHAM. Their investigations of the structural affinity of man to other animals, and of the assumed ascent of animals through adaptive modification, have strengthened the theory of mutual affinity, and led to arguments concerning the spiritual community of life which are ingenious and beautiful, if not convincing, and which suggest a more profound consideration for the creatures whom so many of our race only deign to use, to torture and to despise. One writer on the subject of the natural history relations of man, Prof. DAVID PAGE, of Edinburgh, boldly speaks of "the great brotherhood of vitality," and condemns those zoologists who would assign to the human species a place apart and altogether of its own kind, in their schemes of classification. He tells us that the immense progress recently made in biological science has arisen chiefly from researches among the lower forms of vitality; and he holds that as all our views of comparative anatomy, of respiration, circulation of the blood, muscular and nervous action, embryology, and the like, are based upon the idea of oneness in the vital plan, we cannot consistently separate in theory what the necessities of our every-day existence compel us to combine in practice. This view is held by the most eminent zoologists, and Prof. AGASSIZ goes so far as to assert that the relations between man and animals must be considered psychologically. He says: "The psychological history of animals shows that as man is related to animals by the plan of his structure, so are these related to him by the character of those very faculties which are so transcendant in man as to point at first to the necessity of disclaiming for him completely any relationship with the animal kingdom. Yet the natural history of animals is by no means completed after the somatic side of their nature has been thoroughly investigated; for they too have a psychological individuality, which, though less studied, is nevertheless the connecting link between them and man." Here we have the intuition of ÆSOP, interpreted by the science of AGASSIZ, and can use both to point the moral of kindness to our brute brethren.—*The Overland Monthly.*

IMITATIVE WORDS AMONG ANIMALS.—There is a philologist now alive, a learned and acute man, who seriously maintains that no word whatsoever is derived from natural sounds or animals' voices. Roar, scream and squeak, growl and whisper, are in no manner related to the noises they signify; the cuckoo, the whip-poor-will, &c., are names of which the obvious source is a vulgar error. I was reminded of him this morning (writes a correspondent of a weekly paper) by hearing a cock, while I was engaged in writing, going on as if he was aiming at the production of a cock-a-doodle-doo. Sometimes he was more lucky than usual; at last, but for once only, he produced a splendid specimen, as distinctly articulated as any human being could have done it. He could not do it again. But his very worst attempts were such as the human being could hardly have undertaken to imitate in any other way. I am a full believer in imitative words; but the sheep, I observe, rather invert academical distinctions; the old one is B.A. and the young one is M.A. In this they imitate our babies, who can bring out *mamma* before they are up to *papa*. But the philologist above mentioned will not admit that these words have their source in nepial protology, as the learned might call it; I don't think they do. Noises made by different materials certainly suggest different articulations. The French imitate the drum by *rom-plom-plom*; the English by *rub-a-dub-dub*. The French military drums are usually of metal; the English of wood. Those who will attend to the sounds will feel that both nations are justified.

THE TREATMENT OF DOGS.—One of the arts of peaceful living at home is contained in the power of letting sleeping dogs lie. Papa is surly—it is a way papas have—or mamma is snappish, as even the best of mammas are at times, when the girls are tiresome and will flirt with ineligible younger brothers, or when the boys, who must marry money, are paying attention to dowerless beauty instead. Well, the family horizon is overcast, and the black dog keeps the gate of the family mansion. Better let it lie there asleep, if it will be content to remain so. It is not pleasant to have it there certainly, but it would be worse to rouse it into activity and a general yelping through the house. Sometimes, indeed, in a family given to tears and caresses and easily excited feelings, a frank challenge as to reasons why is answered by a temporary storm, followed by a scene of effusion and *attendrissement*, and the black dog is not wakened, but banished, by the rousing he has got. This is a method that can be tried when you have perfect knowledge and command of your material; else it is dangerous, and nine times out of ten would be an unsuccessful experiment. It is nearly always unsuccessful with husbands and wives, who often sulk, but rarely for causes needing explanation. Angelina knows quite well that she danced too often the other night with that fascinating young Lovelace, for whom her Henry has a special, and not quite groundless, aversion. She may put on as many airs of injured innocence as she likes, and affect to consider herself an ill-used wife, suffering grievous things because of her husband's displeasure, and the black dog of sulks accompanying; but she knows as well as her Henry himself where her sin lies, and to kick at the black dog would only be to set him loose upon her, and be well barked at if not worried for her pains. The wiser course would be to muzzle him by ignoring his presence; and so in almost all cases of domestic dog, however black.

A LUCKY GAMBLER—The Paris papers that busy themselves with the chronicle of Baden-Baden, to which at this season a large portion of the gayer and looser classes of Paris society is transferred, have lately been full of the success of a certain M. EDGAR DE LA CHARME, who, for a number of days together, never left the gaming-room without carrying off the sum of 24,000f. The *Figaro* gives the following account of the close of his campaign: The day before yesterday, M. DE LA CHARME, reflecting that there must be an end to the greatest run of luck, locked his portmanteau, paid his bill, and took the road to the railway station, accompanied by some of his friends. On reaching the wicket he found it closed. there were still three-quarters of an hour to pass before the departure of the train. "I will go and play my parting game," he exclaimed, and, turning to the coachman, bade him drive to the Kursaal. His friends surrounded him and held him back; he should not go, he would lose all his winnings. But he was resolute, and soon reached the Casino, where his traveling dress caused a stir of satisfaction among the *croupiers*. He sat down at the *trente et quarante*, broke the bank in twenty minutes, and got into his cab again.

SHERIDAN'S FUNERAL.—MOORE, in his account of the funeral, omitted one of the most touching anecdotes connected with it. The noble and select company had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to departed genius, and the coffin was about to be placed in the hearse, when an elegantly dressed personage, who pretended to be distantly related to the deceased, entered the chamber of death. At his earnest entreaties to view the face of his friend the coffin-lid was unscrewed, and, to the horror and surprise of the bystanders, he pulled out a warrant and arrested the body! Mr. CANNING and Lord SIDMOUTH went into an adjoining room and paid the debt (which it is said amounted to £500.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*The Opium Habit.* (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) The opium habit may be called "the wickedest habit in New-York;" and it has a wonderful fascination for that reason,—just like those other *mauvais sujets* in Water-street. Wickedness has always had too great an attraction for the human mind, whether on the stage or off it; and if we ponder the matter deeply, we find that some of the highest and noblest professions in the world could not very well get on and show their peculiar merit without it. But that pondering is not the purpose here. In this book will be found nearly everything of general interest written on the subject of opium, by literary men, physicians and patients. It contains a "Successful Effort to Abandon Opium;" DE QUINCEY's eloquent "Confessions;" the story of COLERIDGE's misery, and the narratives and terrible experiences of several others. Some of these disquisitions will have the effect of exciting the curiosity of thousands with regard to that fascinating, facinorous drug, and we do not need the history of "Gan Eden" or of "Blue Beard" to suggest the consequences. To be sure, the chemical answer to the question, "What is Opium?" (which first appeared in *Harper's Magazine*) will have the effect of deterring and disgusting those who shall investigate the subject with knowledge; but there will always be a great number ready to go in for those elysian and phantasmagorial sensations—just to see what they are, and have done with them in a little time, without being so very much the worse. At any rate, it would seem that this opium-eating must be rather the vice of the studious head-workers and literary men, than of the general order of laborious people—and for an unanswerable reason. One of the chief effects of opium is the dimmunition of the bodily strength, and the power of the muscles. Nobody who wishes or needs to have muscles in his body, will take to opium. But sedentary men, beyond the prime of life, who depend on brain-work merely, will always be tempted to use it, remembering those cases in which patients have given up the habit, or have kept it for a long time with impunity; especially the case of DE QUINCEY, who says he ate opium from 1804 to 1812, and then felt little more injury than the English gentleman who had, all that time, been drinking his port and claret in the customary way. Men will always be in the habit of using stimulants of one sort or other. But it is one consolation to think that the great working mass of the people will never take to opium—a thing that draws up the entire manhood, by degrees, into the brain. They will still abide by their coarser enjoyments of strong drink; till they can raise themselves a little in the scale of self-respect, by the relaxation of labor, and the opportunities of reading and thinking somewhat beyond the circle of their pressing daily needs.

—*About Women, Love and Marriage.* By F. SAUNDERS. (New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co.) Sir WALTER SCOTT used to say that the choice of a title for a novel or romance was a point of great importance, and he showed his genius by the names he gave to his own books. Mr. SAUNDERS is of the same opinion, for his heading is one that takes most readers captive from the first; after which they are so held to the last. The book is a gathering of genial anecdotes—a garden of lyric flowers, an Eden into which a poor devil of a critic, beyond the age of thirty, has not much business to enter. The reader will find everything genial and agreeable in the volume—except, perhaps, that disconcerting anecdote about *Pellgologus*, the Emperor of the East—a tyrant raised to the throne, we suspect, by one of the compositors; for there be compositors who will at times do such extraordinary things, by way of joke. There is another exception in the Appendix, which is too severe and satirical, and tastes like a "crude surfeit," after the "feast of nectared sweets."

—*The Philosophy of Education.* By S. S. RANDALL. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) This is a work with an excellent purpose and unexceptionable moral views and sentiments—a sententious and masterly exposition of the theory of public instruction, such as it ought to exist in a civilized community. Mr. RANDALL, of course, confines himself to the juvenile "school," and to the few years in which a little boy is taught the usual branches of instruction—say four years, or five—rarely more than seven. We have an idea, however, that all the philosophic teachers are apt to overlook the fact that it is only at the age of 14 or 15 men begin to be fittest to learn—the very period at which they are pushed out into the struggle of life, to think no more of learning anything, till they drop into the grave, overdone with hard work. This is the general rule. The *Philosophy of Education* should take broader views of this highest question of human life. It should be its purpose to provide instruction for *adults* at every period of their lives. The education of a few childish years does little or nothing—it is a social and popular delusion. Expend less on those crude ineffectual years, in which order, truth, discipline and respect should be the main teachings, and expend more and most on those adult schools of society—the free libraries and reading-rooms, the museums, lecture-rooms, picture and sculpture galleries and free baths—schools for men and women, in that period when schooling is most needed and most eagerly taken, and most beneficial to the whole system of society. Let it not be answered that there are churches, court-houses and jails for the regulation of adult society. The world will not take that answer much longer. As for mere boy-schooling, it will not answer, much longer, either. It is a slight, ineffective apology for that better order of social instruction which will yet accompany men and women throughout their lives of labor, alleviating this last, and giving promise of the best sort of human civilization which common sense can look forward to in the world.

—*Apostolical and Infallible Authority of the Pope.* By F. X. WENINGER, D. D. (New-York: SADLIER & Co.; Cincinnati: JOHN P. WALSH.) Just now, when GARIBALDI, MAZZINI and the rest of the Italian Carbonari, are making such perilous efforts against the Holy See, this well-compiled and erudite book of testimonies in its favor, comes in very good time; and we should not wonder if it were to be translated and distributed broadcast over that very restless old Italian Peninsula. The "Testimonies" here set forth are as strong as can be adduced in support of most other ancient institutions needing testimony, and consist of the testimony of the Holy Scriptures, of the Holy Fathers, of the Councils, of the Popes, of the doctors, universities, theologians, &c. Of these, that of the Scriptures is, of course, the most powerful, being the celebrated *paranomasia*, or, as it may be vulgarly styled, *pun*, which is found written in the 16th chapter and 17th verse of St. Matthew, and has reference to Peter and the "Rock." The other testimonies, being merely human, are not so strong as this, but they will all be found sufficiently effective in their "logical consequences" by the great majority of those who peruse them attentively. Dr. WENINGER shows that the Popes at all times maintained the high claim of an infallible authority, and PIUS IX, as firmly as any of his predecessors. At one period, indeed, it was thought PIUS had relaxed somewhat of that authoritative spirit. It was at the time of his accession, when the celebrated GIOBERTI had advocated a united Italy—not under the Government of the Savoy-Carignans, but under the Papacy, in the spirit of the old *Guelphism* of the Middle Ages—so named, curiously enough, from the ancient Pagan word for "High-priest"—a word long applied to the Pope in the ribald vernacular of the Italians. For a time the new Pontiff entertained that Guelphic hope, and did a great many secular things which excited a pretty general enthusiasm, even among the most heretical classes; but this soon passed away. The Savoyard Princes, remembering that a ruler of their house had declared Italy to be an *artichoke*, which it was their duty to swallow, leaf by leaf, soon discouraged that Gioberti-dream; and MASTAI FERETTI, the reforming Pope, "fell back and shamed his worshippers," those who believed he was going to nullify the ancient boast and spirit of the Pontificate. PIUS showed himself a true Pope, subsequently, when he reasserted the sublime dogma of "the B. V. M., Mother of God;" and Dr. WENINGER, commenting on this definition of the immaculate dogma, says, argumentatively:

"Now, we ask, was PIUS IX., when he proclaimed this revealed truth to be an article of faith, conscious of his infallibility in matters of faith; or was he not? If not, how could he pronounce such anathemas against all unbelievers?" It follows, of course, that he believed himself to be infallible; and in that belief, was, therefore, infallible. This is a syllogism from which no good Catholic can escape, and it gives, in brief, the logical spirit of the work. We are gratified to see that the author makes no point for the temporalities of the Church, the sacred gift made, of old, to Pope SYLVESTER:

"Che Costantino al buon Silvestro fece."

The Catholic Church will long survive the diminution of its revenues in Spain, Italy and elsewhere, and maintain itself, as it is destined to do in this country, on the apostolical conditions of its origin—which, after all, is no unfavorable prospect.

—*Among the Arabs.* By G. NAPHEGYI, M. D. (Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co.) Dr. NAPHEGYI makes a very agreeable and graphic but rather discursive traveler, taking us a little, or a good deal, out of our way, at times, "making former times shake hands with latter," and transporting us

"To Thebes or Athens, when he will and where;"

all which is rather disconcerting to those who lay themselves out for a direct narrative of travel, and who may be too austere to relish the stories. But these well-told stories, after all, are things which evermore lie most in the way of the general reader, and they hang on very well to the main purpose of the book. The author brings all his scenes very vividly before the mind's eye, and describes the persons, homes, and habits of his Arabs, Moors, Berbers, men and women, with much truth and animation. One of his faults, "and that is a thumper," as GOLDSMITH says, is that of him "who left half-told the story of Cambuscan bold." Just as he is about to make a picturesque journey into the Zahara desert, with a Mozabite Emir and his mounted Arabs of the Beni-Mozab tribe, and in the company of the beautiful and high-born Deborah-beth-Mussa and her beautiful attendant, our traveler brings his book to a close, with the intimation or the hope that he may be able to tell the rest of the story some other time. The book has the author's portrait and is tastefully got up, with one very agreeable peculiarity in the delicate, warm hue of the paper, which is far pleasanter to the eye than the dead white of the generality of books, and which, in this case, enhances the grace of a singularly clear and beautiful type.

—*The Tim Bunker Papers, or Yankee Farming.* By TIMOTHY BUNKER, Esq. With illustrations by HOPPIN. (New-York: ORANGE JUDD & Co.) This is a series of practical essays, in the form of letters, on farming, collected from the columns of the *American Agriculturist*. In this more convenient shape they will doubtless enjoy a wide popularity among the class of readers to whom they are addressed.

WOMEN AND DRESS.

The Costume of the Women of To-Day—The Complaints and Satires of the Lords of Creation—A Woman's Reply and Suggestions.

Men are always complaining of the instability of the fashions for woman's dress. They say she tries on a new-fashioned garment, only to cast it aside capriciously in a short time, to resume another of a different cast and style. They are always sneering at the fickleness of women in these matters, and yet it is all their own fault. You may say what you please about the rivalry of women being the cause of the continual change of fashions, but it is not so. At the bottom of all is the inevitable, world-old, natural desire to please men; which governs, to a great extent, every thought, word, look and gesture of the ordinary woman. But anybody who watches a little will see that men have the habit of sneering indiscriminately at everything adopted by women as an object of dress.

The usual process is this: The women, finding that the fashions which they are copying are laughed at and jeered at and fleered at by the men, endeavor to invent something which shall meet with approval, as they do not like to feel that in the eyes of men their attire is unbecoming. But they have never—no, never since Eve wore fig-leaves in the garden; since the Queen of Sheba went to see Solomon; since Solomon pointed some of his most severe rebukes by allusion to women, been able to extract either tacit or outspoken approval of their personal adornments from these ungracious animals, yclept men!

What has been the result? Why, woman has set herself to a work in which she will never succeed. She has been trying, ever since the world began, to hit upon a costume which shall please the men. All her ingenuity, all her powers of thought, have been put in requisition. Every region of the world has been ransacked. The animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms have all been laid under contribution for this great end. Employment has been given to one-half the world, almost, in working out her caprices and ministering to them; yet she has never been able to extract from her stern censor the all-sufficient words, "This is most becoming to you—seek no further."

It is true that very early the women of less civilized nations gave up the search in despair, contented to muffle themselves up in the most indefinite fashion that they could invent, thus defying alike praise or censure, and flattering partially that eternal and odious idea of these human monsters—that a woman shouldn't be seen, and seldom or never heard. While those of other nations contented themselves with choosing a heterogeneous kind of attire, combining that of man and woman, so, both men and women being dressed almost precisely alike, the pot could not call the kettle black; and they were thus saved all the tortures which women in the civilized world endure.

Was ever anything equal to the inconsistency of these masculine, human tormentors? Whose fault was it that we gave up the coal-scuttle bonnets of our great-grandmothers? Whose fault was it that we pinched ourselves up in suicidal stays? Wasn't it a man (BYRON) who said he couldn't bear to see a woman *eat*? And then didn't the whole stupid race of them take up the absurd doctrine? They poked fun at us about our appetites, hinted at enormous lunches and other mysterious ante-prandial meals, until women adopted the idea that at any rate they must never *look* as if they eat anything. It was a crime against beauty to be anything but a sylph-like looking creature—as it was the fashion of men to admire slight and delicate figures—and as nature will be heard, women chose, of the two evils, to squeeze themselves to death rather than starve themselves to death! What followed? Why, the men got up an awful outcry against corsets, but at the same time did not bate a jot of their preference for women "light as air;" so, of course, they went on killing themselves by tight lacing! Then men admired pretty little feet in the most alluring of *chaussures*. They could not bear to see a woman wearing great clumsy boots, it had such a masculine look! So women all took to wearing thin slippers and thinner stockings; and the lists of mortality were further swelled by innumerable cases of consumption and colds. Well, they might die, but it was their business before all to be beautiful and please their lords and masters.

Then these same lords and masters took up the idea that long, trailing drapery, falling in large and voluminous folds, was the only fit thing for a woman to wear. They preached the doctrine that it was indelicate for women ever to as much as let on that they had feet. As to ankles, it was horrible! What was the consequence? Every woman dragged after her several yards of material, useful only to sweep up the dirt in the public thoroughfares. Her movements were restrained; her activity crippled. Of course, under such circumstances, she soon gave up walking whenever it could be helped. For how is a woman to walk if she be not properly shod and have not the free use of her feet?

But this was not enough—men took the notion that it was immodest that the outlines of a woman's figure should suggest themselves through her garments. They jeered and fleered and made sarcastic comments on the subject, until they drove the poor women to envelop the lower half of their bodies in innumerable wrappings, the end of which was to make all women look alike, and to defy the keenest observer to judge of what her figure might be, thus artfully concealed.

The pernicious effects of this last custom are not to be estimated. With the corsets compressing the upper part of the body, and the lower part thus weakened and compelled to sustain such immense burdens—with, after a time, the addition of a *tornure* pressing upon the spine where it is weakest, and the heavy skirts bearing down on her hips, civilized woman became the most pitiable object in the civilized world; the most helpless, the most miserable; a burden to herself and to others.

The men had sense enough at last to discover all the evils of this system of dress—as they always do after they have goaded woman into the commission of some fault or folly! First, a great outcry was raised against the burdensome and troublesome drapery. Women, too, began to feel its inconveniences. The first step in the right direction was the invention of the hooped skirt, thus relieving them of the load partly, but still simulating the fashion of disguising the figure insisted on by men. Then the warfare was directed against insufficient covering for the feet. Mechanical ingenuity was taxed for a foot covering for women which should unite beauty and substantiality. The movement was so far a success that at last slippers were never seen on the feet of women out of the house. Their feet thus protected, they began to feel more independent, and a greater desire for exercise developed itself; and just about this time the men made a great scandal about the long dresses, which, now that women, in their new-found activity, were beginning to appear more frequently in the public places frequented by men, were found to be a serious source of inconvenience. Women, nothing loth, looped up the long skirts and began to lighten the draperies to give them greater advantages for locomotion. The men, also, began to think that a fresh-colored face and a rounded waist were prettier than consumptive-looking cheeks and a crooked spine. So the corset laces were loosened. Finding that bonnets were not a sufficient protection with much exercise in the open air, (if worn small, and that they were inconvenient if worn large—preventing one from seeing on either side,) hats were much adopted for all but ceremonious occasions. Women discovered, too, that it was a useless waste of material, and looked ungraceful to carry a mass of trailing drapery looped up all the time, and so of no earthly use. They cut off the train, and invented a dress which left their feet full play for walking. The men applauded this, and for one of the few times in the whole history of female costume, showed themselves reasonable. Then the women said: "Let us see if we can't get rid of these wide, ugly, heavy skirts, which are so costly in point of material, so troublesome to make and keep in order, and so unhealthy to wear." They set their wits to work, and invented a costume which, in point of utility, economy and grace, has never been equaled in any epoch of woman's dress. They invented for walking a dress which was made as light as possible, by adapting it to the shape of the figure. Men had jeered at them for concealing their figures, after having driven them to the subterfuge. Every woman now showed what she honestly was. That every woman was not made on a classical model was no sin for her. Neither is it a sin for her to wear a dress which suggests the shape in which God had created her. For God, himself, had called it good. What, then, so evil, in showing its outlines through garments which still are not too scanty for grace, not too ample for convenience, nor too heavy for health? Her dress, then, was cut so as to remove the terrible weight which had once depended from her hips. It was of a length fully consistent with modesty. If her ankles were seen, at least they were modestly encased in high boots, which at the same time protected and concealed. Her arms were left free by a close-sleeved paletot, which, at the same time, served all purposes of comfort and propriety. The hoop-skirt was diminished, and the weight, the cost and the labor incident in making, repairing, washing, and keeping her dress in order generally, was reduced one-half—not to speak of the diminished outlay for material—as two dresses could be made out of the same quantity of material which had been required for one dress, made in the old fashion. The paletot dispensed with the tight lacing necessary to make a close fitting dress look neat, and was always proper except for ball dress; while upon all but ceremonious occasions, she was entitled to wear a head-covering, placed where all head-coverings ought to be, on the top of her head, and when needed, protecting and screening the face. To this was added a *capuchin*, or hood, to be drawn over the head and neck in bad weather, and a long water-proof mantle to render her independent of the seasons, while taking necessary exercise. Still more, the costume was so modified, that those who did not like to wear a dress frankly short, might compromise between their inclinations and the mode by a dress just reaching to the ground, and suitable for all occasions except very ceremonious ones. In the strictly full dress, only suited for reunions and balls, a sensible distinction was still kept up. The dresses were long and trailing, as a sense of grace and propriety demanded, for those occasions when the graces and refinements, and not the necessities and utilities, of life are consulted. They were still long and trailing, but the great heap of drapery was all taken away from the hips, and the dress, thereby, made more easy to manage. A well-bred lady looked no longer like a kitchen-girl or a peasant's wife, with a great bulging mass of stuff about her hips, giving that odious and disgustingly common appearance always caused by such a style of dress. Women thought it would be pretty to cut the corsage of the dresses for these occasions very low in the neck and very short in the sleeves, artfully substituting a white frill between the line of propriety and the spaces thus left uncovered, so that, in truth, the neck and arms were still as much covered as ever, only in a different fashion.

Some of those silly women, who must always go to extremes in everything, went about with their necks and arms bare, without the delicate screen of friendly lace and muslin, and imagined that in so doing they were attired in the sense of the fashion. They also cut their dresses tighter across the hips than was at all necessary, and made them ungracefully short at the bottom, and in other ways showed plainly that they were not in accord with the spirit of the new fashion movement, but only wanted to bring themselves into notice by exaggerating it in the letter. Men should know better than to judge the mass of women by that foolish few—to cry down a really graceful and healthful fashion of dress because a few women abuse it; but they have done it nevertheless. What has happened? Listen! Men have raised the hue and cry against this new hygienic reform in dress. Shame on them that it should be said—but it is too true. They have insulted women by telling them that the new style of dress is only a contrivance for showing off their marketable qualities; that it is indecent to wear small crinolines and dresses short at the ankles and not gathered about the hips; and they have laughed at the little bonnets and the saucy hats, and called the high boots *mannish*. They have done this through the public journals.

They complained when women wore braids on each side of the face, and wanted a change. They had always given women to understand that they particularly prized long and abundant hair in a woman, and showed that they liked to see it arranged in a luxurious fashion. Waterfalls—real and artificial—were the result. Chignons followed and became an institution—the artificial ones in particular, even with women who had no cause to be ashamed of their own hair, because it was much less trouble and took less time to pin on a chignon ready made than to dress the natural hair elaborately any day. The former could be done in five minutes; the latter required nearly an hour.

Well, men cried down the chignons, and women are thinking of going back to the fashion of their great-grandmothers, and wearing the hair brought up to the top of the head. The small bonnets, which were partly necessary to the chignons, will shortly give place to the coal scuttles—if the men keep on talking as they have hitherto done. They have cried "shame!" to the light and convenient gored robes, and dresses are beginning to be made wide and full again. The men's pockets will have to suffer for the change—that's one satisfaction—but that will not compensate for the physical damage that women will sustain by a reintroduction of the old system. Men have complained that the dresses were too plain behind. *Tornures* are the result; weakness of the spine will follow. They say the dresses are too flat on the hips, and now dresses are beginning to be made bulging out on the sides. Anything more ungraceful is not to be imagined. If men keep on crying down the short dresses, the long skirts will come back soon for every occasion.

Now, gentlemen, do you feel satisfied with your work on this occasion? Women invented a style of dress never surpassed for economy, grace and utility; it combined all the conveniences of the hated *Bloomer*, with the grace of the old costume. It took only one-half of the time and money hitherto expended. Why did you not applaud woman's honest efforts in trying to please you and do herself a benefit at the same time? Instead of this, you have kept making caricatures, and rude jests, and mocking remarks, and wicked insinuations, till you have frightened her out of her new ideas of reform; and she is preparing to go back to the old extravagant, unhealthy, inconvenient mode of dress. But you can remedy your mistake, if you will, and, perhaps, save the health and the lives of numbers of women, ere it be too late. You can do it by discouraging all signs of a retrograde movement. Teach women moderation in dress by your applause of every praiseworthy movement. Raise an outcry against the movement for going back to the old, heavy, wide and inconvenient drapery. Your disapproval will have more weight with women than anything else. I speak of sensible women, of course. It is in your power to keep the present fashion stationary for an indefinite length of time. But this you can do only by giving it your approval, and by opposing all attempts at a change, and above all a change in the wrong direction. You have woman in your own hands, and she is just what you make her. She will never abandon, of her own accord, attire in which you have persuaded her that she is, to you, more beautiful than in any other. For all her thoughts, ends and aims, are to make herself beautiful to you and beloved by you, except in those isolated cases where you have cast her off, or where she has no more hope of pleasing you. Then she will begin to think of independence, and want to take separate place in the world, and to feel that she has some share in moving it.

HOWARD GLYNDON.

Beautiful Forever—Interview with Mme. Maniquet, of Paris.

Paris Correspondence of the London Court Journal.

Mme. MANIQUET proclaims that she alone has discovered the true secret of renewing the youth and beauty which time has destroyed. This lady presents in her own living person the very best specimen of the successful application of her art. She displays the register of her birth to the incredulous visitor. It is spread out upon the green baize cover of the table whereon her ointment and pomatum-pots are exhibited. This document "accuses," as the French call it, the respectable age of sixty-eight, and when you follow the lady to the window at her behest, and she suddenly draws back the curtain with a jerk which makes the brass rings jingle again on the brass rod, you stand for a moment transfixed with amazement. She does not look more than 25 to the eyes of affection, while the most bitter malevolence, whose generosity in this matter is proverbial, could not give her more than 30 at the utmost. After much delay and great mystery of correspondence—for all professors of this kind seem to affect a certain kind of sham in the practice of this science—one is honored with an appointment at the professor's own house in the Ile Louis. The site has been well chosen. An old, old house with beams and rafters undisguised by plaster all the way up the wide staircase. Here and there remain traces of carvings, highly finished, and among the rust and cobwebs glitter now and then spangles of the gilding, which has evidently been scraped off and carried away at different times by the needy tenants.

The heavy door which opens into Mme. MANIQUET's own apartment was, says a lady friend—who is, in our estimation, beautiful forever—unbolted by a wierd figure of a man, distorted and a dwarf. To the already excited nerves of a delicate female this must of itself predispose to belief in the occult power of the profession. But as we draw nearer to the *sanctum* where she presides all dread of witchcraft vanishes. The small study in which she sits enthroned is light and airy; the windows, overlooking an extensive garden, are large and lofty, and the furniture even too modern to be in good taste with the surrounding objects; and, above all, the lady herself bears no one indication of the witch's profession. She is a small person, of highly refined and delicate exterior, something resembling the popular engraving of the Princess DE LAMBALLE. Her attire might be considered somewhat too fantastical, but it is not the fantasy of gloom, or of a desire to inspire awe. It is rather that of an overwrought sensibility, being of the most delicate fabric and palest hue. Muslin and gauze complete her costume, and her cap, with its long ears of Mechlin lace, is said to be worth a prodigious sum of money. By the way, these long lappet ears were thrown artistically back on the occasion of our visit, displaying two eardrops, consisting of a group of brilliants scarcely to be matched in the *ecrin* of the Empress, or even that of Mme. MUSARD. She was exceedingly frank and courteous in her development of the method she pretends to have discovered, whereby a complete renovation of the old skin, with all its wretched wrinkles and rugosities, is effected at once. She opened a drawer of the cupboard which stood in one corner of the room, and drew forth the various ingredients she employs in the formation of the blisters she applies to the countenance; these she declares are all simples, gathered at certain seasons of the year in the Vosges. The ointment manufactured from these is spread upon a stiff linen, which is applied all over the face and takes the shape, forming a mask adjusted to the features. This mask remains on until the skin rises in thick pustules. It is then withdrawn and a certain salve rubbed over the face, when the patient must remain entirely motionless, not being permitted to speak, laugh, or cry during the formation of the new skin, which operation generally takes about a week to accomplish. This new skin is soft and tender as that of an infant, delicate in the extreme, and must be maintained by the daily use of the softening compound manufactured by Madame MANIQUET, which she declares to be perfectly harmless, and which has already realized for herself a splendid income. They said in the street where the learned doctress resides that at the very moment of our friend's visit there were many ladies awaiting in an inner room the result of the levying of the first blister; for be it understood that when the skin has been severely tanned or much neglected the operation has to be repeated many times. The first sensation on taking off the mask is one of horror. The visage is swollen and tumified exactly as if subjected to severe scald or burn. Many of the patients swoon at the first sight of their own deformity, as reflected in the long *trumeau* looking-glasses which adorn the apartment. But Madame MANIQUET points to her own blooming visage, and hope replaces alarm. It seems that many of the ladies whose departure for Baden and elsewhere had been announced with so much publicity were staying at the very moment of our lady friend's visit with the Professor, and following "the cure" with the utmost perseverance and mystery. It can only be carried out under her own eye. One of the ladies about the Court had been desirous of procuring her attendance at Fontainebleau, but the offer was declined, and the proposition on her part made to the illustrious patient on whose behalf negotiations had been entered into has not as yet been answered, either with acquiescence or refusal. As you may readily believe, much excitement has been produced among the fair sex by the assertion of a positive cure for wrinkles, and we may fully expect that an old face (for even Madame MANIQUET fails to renovate the body) will henceforth be a thing unknown in Paris. Another eccentric sight will thus be added to the many we already possess—that of our old Paris grannies tottering along under the burden of fourscore, and smiling upwards in our faces with the bloom and rosy colors of fourteen!

FISH LIFE AND GROWTH.—The dates of fish life and growth are interesting. The parent salmon begin to deposit their eggs in November, and in some rivers as early as October. The fecundation of the ova was at one time a matter of controversy, and much nonsense was written on the subject, but it is now known that the fecundation of the eggs is altogether an outward operation; that is, the ova being exuded by the female fish, it is fructified by the milt of the male animal; hence the art of pisciculture. This is the grain of knowledge that has led to the repopulating of the French freshwater fisheries, by means of the fish laboratory of Huningue, where thousands of fish eggs are annually received for distribution throughout the provinces of France. After a period of a hundred days, more or less, the eggs yield their fish, tiny little things that have to depend for their subsistence on the umbilical bag. They grow apace, however, and in twelve months half of the brood is ready to go to sea; so that we have this anomaly in connection with the growth of the salmon, namely, that a portion of the fish come back from the salt-water weighing two or three pounds (so it is thought,) while their brothers and sisters are still parr of about half an ounce in weight and two inches in length. The parr suffer dreadfully on their way to the sea, or rather while they remain in the river; they become an easy prey to the juvenile angler, and afford an occasional toothsome fry to the cottagers of a salmon district. We have heard of an industrious farmer on the River Isla, a tributary of the Tay, who fed his pigs with these young salmon! It has been calculated that a salmon yields about a thousand eggs for every pound of its weight. Thus a twenty-pound salmon should yield about twenty thousand eggs; but large deductions require to be made from the gross yield before it can be determined how many fish will result from a given hatching. Thousands of the eggs escape the germinating milt, other thousands are devoured by hungry enemies, and thousands are never hatched, from various causes over which there can be no control; so that of the twenty thousand eggs that may be deposited by a female salmon, it is questionable if more than a fourth of that quantity will ever come to life, far less arrive at the maturity of table fish. Supposing, however, that five thousand of the eggs hatch out, it is pretty certain that not above a fifth of that number of young will ever reach the sea, and only a moderate per centage of these will escape the dangers of the deep, and be able to return as grilse to the paternal waters. For we even, stupid as it may seem, kill our grilse, although these are fish that never bred, but it being legal to kill them, they are killed accordingly in vast numbers. It will thus be seen that if the salmon was not a most prolific fish, it would soon become extinct.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

A Conversation With Mrs. Beecher Stowe.

The writer of a series of American sketches in the *Glasgow Herald* gives the subjoined account of an interview with Mrs. BEECHER STOWE:

In the end of November I left Boston for Northampton, where I spent some days with Mr. WILLIAM STODDARD, a descendant of one of the oldest families in New-England, and a brother of A. F. STODDARD, Esq., of Broadfield, Port Glasgow. Thence I passed on to Hartford, in Connecticut, where I had the pleasure of meeting with HORACE BUSHNELL and Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. The STOWES live about a mile from town, where they have built a handsome house, but built in one of the most extraordinary situations. It stands about a quarter of a mile back from the main road, and is only accessible therefrom by a rough wagon-way, where you feel like driving across a ploughed field in the winter time. In wet weather, if you are on foot, you have to pick your way along the skirt of the miry road on a string of planks laid there for the purpose. By and by you come to the railway, where you have to cross the rails. A little farther on, the road, getting worse at every step, spreads out into a muddy, irregular square, where stands a sawmill. Across the hedge from this mill Mrs. STOWE has built her house. It struck me as an extraordinary site for any one to select for a country seat. But Mrs. STOWE is a Beecher, and it seems impossible for a Beecher to do anything that has not a cast of oddness about it. I inferred from what Mrs. STOWE herself said, that the situation had been chosen on account of some fine oaks which now front the house. The house itself is a large building of dark red stone. When you first enter you are struck with a certain antique air about the large reception hall, the Norman arched doorways, and the great doors of carved oak. The walls are all hung with pictures, many of them very fine. I remember also, in the drawing-room, being struck with a magnificent photograph of the Colosseum, four or five feet long, and a portrait of LINCOLN in oil—the finest I saw in America. LINCOLN was not a handsome man to begin with, but most of the pictures I saw of him were very poor, and the marble statue of him in the Capitol of Washington seemed to me very inferior as a work of art.

Prof. STOWE (HARRIET BEECHER's husband) is hale and jovial, with pink face, bushy eyebrows, and snowy white hair and whiskers, and manners as free, hearty and delightful as an old sea captain. He was full of enthusiasm that day about Canada and the Scotch people he had found there.

"They are just as Scotch as ever they were," he said, piling a quantity of wood on the open fire, for wood, not coal, is still used there, and it is not customary to summon a servant to do this work. "Just as Scotch as ever," he repeated. "And, you know," he added, brushing his hands with his pocket-handkerchief, his face rubicund with delight, "I always did admire the Scotch."

Mrs. STOWE sat between us, heating her feet on the fender. She looks younger, I think, than she did when she visited this country some years ago, looking almost like a girl in some positions of the head, but when she turns her face to the light you see the marks of advancing years. She was dressed that day in a black silk grown with white facings, and had her wavy brown hair brushed aside and falling down in curls behind her ears. Nothing struck me more, either then or on the other occasions on which I met Mrs. STOWE, than the changeableness of her moods. I met her twice at dinner in her brother's house, in Brooklyn, and on one of these occasions, I remember, she sat almost the whole time of dinner without uttering a single word. Yet I found afterward that she had been listening. Even that day at Hartford, she would sometimes sit bent forward, with her hands folded across her knees, looking like a little old woman; and sit thus for a long time, in the midst of a conversation, gazing thoughtfully and abstractedly in the fire. Then, suddenly she would waken up, and strike in sometimes with a brilliant remark, and when she said anything very good she would look round with a radiant face, looking twenty years younger than it had done two minutes before, and with her wide-set brown eyes beaming with a smile peculiarly engaging.

Speaking of "Uncle Tom," and what could be made of the negro, she said: "The black people never had a chance before. They will rise now. They will take their place side by side with the white man, and live. You must see the white and colored schools at Richmond. The black children get on as fast as white children; the school examinations show it. The mixed race is weaker."

"The mixed die out soon," said the professor; "and yet the mixed women are the loveliest I ever saw."

Mrs. STOWE said, with a comical smile, "You didn't always think so, did you?"

Speaking of Congress as compared with Parliament, she said—"What could you expect with Congress full of negro whipping planters? When slavery was mentioned these men went up and down the House liked caged tigers. CHARLES SUMNER is one of the politest men alive; yet BROOKS declared he had insulted him. You know the result. It was insult enough to attack slavery. Those were the days of fighting and disturbance and pistol drawing. There has been perfect order and decorum in Congress since the South went out."

"There is as much difference," she said, "between the English aristocracy and the aristocracy of the South, as between light and darkness. The English are refined; the Southerners are not. It was one of the first things I noticed in Stafford House; the Duke (Mrs. STOWE, as is common, always called it 'Dook'—the 'Dook' of this, the 'Dook' of that, and so on) the Duke of SUTHERLAND and Lord PALMERSTON always said to the servants 'Please,' 'Yes, please,' 'Thank you.' Perhaps they feel it necessary to be polite, as their position is one of tolerance; but at any rate they *are* polite and affable to servants. I observed they said, 'Yes, Sir,' or 'No, Sir,' to a servant, though they did not say it to each other. Now, a Southerner would say, 'Here, boy!' 'Do this, quick!' and would kick him if he didn't."

"The Northern people," she added, are "accustomed to be polite to one another; so polite and so unaccustomed to anything else that when our members found themselves spoken to by the Southern members in an imperious and overbearing style, they felt themselves nobodies. But that is all over now."

Lord and Lady AMBERLEY had been on a visit to the STOWES the week before. "Lady AMBERLEY is a thorough Radical," said Mrs. STOWE. "She declared that the Church of England was a mere sect. His lordship was dreadfully shocked."

Mrs. STOWE spoke of the Marquis of Lorne, who had also paid them a visit. "He is not equal to his father," she said. "However, he is very young. But it was very injudicious his going and staying with Governor EYRE, and he, by virtue of his position, a judge! What could he do after Governor EYRE's hospitality and politeness but take the most favorable view of his conduct?"

I have given Mrs. STOWE's opinion of the Southerners. Perhaps it may not be out of place to give the Southern opinion of Mrs. STOWE. Almost everywhere in the South I found her and her books of slavery spoken of with execration. The Southern people declared that her pictures were outrageous misrepresentations of the institution. CHARLES CAMPBELL, of Petersburg, the venerable historian of Virginia, said to me: "I have never read more than a few pages of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, but I read enough of it to condemn it. Uncle Tom is a pattern of virtue. Now, if Tom is not a representative negro the book is false, for he is the negro of the book. If Tom is a representative negro, what a compliment this is to the South that we have brought that race from barbarism, and raised them higher than ourselves! For few of us are as good as Uncle Tom. That book and old JOHN BROWN's raid," added Mr. CAMPBELL, "may be said to have brought on the war."

ENGLISH SNAKES.—Some years ago we witnessed a scene which illustrated in a very plain fashion the hatred shown by most people to all members of the serpent family. Five or six country boys were pelting with flints some creature crawling close to a garden wall. A glance showed the object of their natural but ignorant wrath, and we could not help saying, "That can't hurt you, it never harmed anybody." They stared; as we proceeded to explain to them that the reptile was as "harmless as a baby." They were silenced, it is true, but doubtless believe to this day in the venomous powers of the "blind-worm." Thousands of English peasants would probably support the boys in their view, and we therefore begin this notice of English snakes with a few remarks on this timid member of the family. Some naturalists might object to class it among serpents at all; but there seems to be no sufficient reason on this occasion for departing from the popular notion. Have any of our readers ever seen a blind-worm? No? Then look out for the first opportunity. They will see an eel-like creature, about twelve inches long, of a grayish color, somewhat ruddy along the sides, which are marked by small darkish spots. Observe that the tail is not pointed, but blunt, as if a point had been chopped off. Now, you may put the worm safely in your pocket, if you please; it cannot hurt you, having no fangs, and the teeth being too small to harm a fly. Marvelous stories and some fibs have indeed been told of its destructive bite. One ancient writer boldly declares it would poison a full-grown ox. No wonder that the reptile led a sad life, after getting so bad a name. Why is it called the blind-worm? From ignorance at first and then from custom. It was supposed to be blind; but why, is one of the puzzles constantly presented by popular names. Any one can see two very bright, though small eyes in its head. The popular lines express the common belief on this point:

"If the snake could hear, and the blind-worm could see,
Neither man nor beast should e'er go free."

Well, the creature can see, and man does go free.—*Cassell's New Popular Educator.*

GARIBALDI'S ATTACK ON NAPLES.—Divided in councils—for there were those at the council board who urged the King to shed terror on the disaffected by the summary execution of the Liberal Minister—distrustful of his army, distrustful of his navy, taking counsel and aid of none, unless it was of Saint Januarius, who did not respond, FRANCIS II. allowed the irrevocable time to escape in listless stupidity, while the revolution was gathering force. With the late adoption—far too late—of the broken Constitution, and with a reluctant and suspected concession to the liberalism of the day, that was always so timed as only to show weakness and to increase suspicion of his motives, some liberty had been given to the Press. The first result of this indulgence was the appearance, from time to time, of a crop of broad sheets, which, bearing no name, vouched by no signature, and possessing no evidence of reliability or of truth, served only still further to perplex men's minds, and to magnify every rumor. Most of these fly-sheets appeared to emanate from the party of action, but it will scarcely be credited that, at a time when the revolution was dominant in Sicily, and the King of Naples was not with his army, an attempt was made to turn the enthusiasm of the youth of Naples into a channel

It was absolutely advocated in some of these flying sheets that the young Neapolitans should enrol themselves as crusaders to win back the Holy City of Jerusalem from the Turks. It is necessary to state this fact with perspicuity, so incredible must it appear at Paris, at London or at Berlin, that the blindest adherent of the old *régime* should think such a diversion of thought practicable in the year 1860.—*The Trinity of Italy. By an English Civilian.*

A New Way of Estimating the Motions of the Stars.

The London *Daily News* states that a remarkable paper has lately been sent to the Royal Society by Mr. HUGGINS, one of the fellows. It announces the application of a new and most promising method of inquiry to the determination of the stars' motions. Sir. W. HERSCHEL was the first to point out the important results which may be gathered from the consideration of the stars' apparent motions on the celestial sphere. Just as the person traveling through a wood observes the trees in front of him to be opening out, while those behind him are closing in, and trees on either side of him apparently falling behind him, so HERSCHEL argued, if the solar system is really traveling in any direction through sidereal space, we ought to be able to detect a gradual opening out of the stars around that point toward which the sun is traveling, a corresponding closing in of the stars toward the opposite point, and a slow motion of all other stars from the former toward the latter point. He applied this principle to the examination of the motion of several stars, and obtained a result which has been confirmed by subsequent researches. He found that there is a certain point in the constellation Hercules toward which the sun, with all his attendant planets, is rushing with enormous velocity. Later astronomers have examined the motions of hundreds of stars in both hemispheres, and have proved beyond a doubt that the sun really has a motion in that direction. They have also determined the rate at which the sun is traveling, which appears to be somewhere about 150,000,000 miles per annum. This result has been obtained simply by considering the apparent motions of the stars as interpreted by the principle which Sir W. HERSCHEL laid down. The fact that the stars themselves are probably also in motion has not been left out of consideration; but it has been thought, and justly, that in the long run, when a sufficient number of stars have been observed, the effect due to their motion *inter se* will be eliminated, and may therefore be neglected throughout the inquiry. Where it not for this the inquiry would have seemed altogether hopeless. But, returning to our illustration, the traveler through a wood has other means beside the one pointed out of determining his rate of motion among the trees. For, as he draws nearer to a tree, he observes an increase in its apparent size, and in the clearness with which its various parts are seen. The same is also true of other objects in the wood; and if any of these be themselves in motion he is able to detect the fact, and to determine the nature of the motion, by noticing not merely their apparent change of place, but the variations which take place in their apparent magnitude and distinctness. Now, the astronomer on earth seems to be wholly debarred from applying a method resembling the last to determine the nature of the stellar motions. The distances at which the stars are placed from us are so enormous that no motion we could reasonably imagine them to have could appreciably affect their apparent brilliancy within hundreds or even thousands of years. Nor is this the only difficulty in the way of astronomers. If the stars shone always, or for very long periods, with uniform brilliancy, it might be possible for the astronomers of one age to judge of a star's motions by comparing their own estimate of its brilliancy with that formed by the astronomers of another age. But the stars are continually varying in brilliancy, some with a regular periodic change, others without any semblance of law, and this peculiarity renders it quite impossible to judge of their motions by means of any observed changes of brilliancy. Therefore, it seems hopeless for astronomers to attempt to learn anything respecting stellar motions beyond the mere fact that the sun is advancing towards a certain region of the sidereal heavens with an assigned velocity. Yet Mr. HUGGINS has succeeded in obtaining an answer to the very questions we have suggested above. Many of our readers are doubtless aware that the solar spectrum is crossed by a multitude of dark lines. Now, what is the meaning of a dark line in the solar spectrum? We do not ask what is the physical interpretation of the phenomenon, that is, what evidence it gives us to the sun's physical state—but what does the phenomenon signify in itself? The rainbow-colored spectrum signifies the presence in the solar light of light-waves of various length from the longest rays, which produce red light, to the shortest, which produce violet light. If there were light-waves of every possible length between those limits, the solar spectrum could not fail to be perfectly continuous. But it is broken by dark lines. Hence it follows that each dark line signifies that light waves of a certain definite length are wanting in the sun's light; a similar result holds, of course, in the case of a star. Now, if a star is at rest—neither approaching the earth nor receding from it—it is perfectly clear that the waves of light which correspond to to a given line, (or, rather, since these waves are wanting, those which correspond to the part of the spectrum just above and just below the line,) will have exactly the same position in the spectrum as the corresponding waves in the solar spectrum. So that, if it were possible to bring the sun's spectrum side by side with that of the star, this line in the sun's spectrum would be exactly on a level with the corresponding line in the star's. But if the star is speeding from or toward us, the waves of light will seem to be somewhat lengthened or shortened, precisely as the waves crossed by a stalwart swimmer seem broader or narrower, according as he swims with or against their course. Hence, in this case, if the sun's spectrum and that of the star could be brought side by side, there would no longer be observed that exact coincidence which we described as resulting in the former case. If the star were very rapidly approaching us, the lines in its spectrum would be shifted toward the violet end of the spectrum, whereas if the star were receding from us, the lines would be shifted toward the red end. The apparent change of place would be very minute indeed, because the rate of the star-motion would be very minute indeed in comparison with the enormous velocity of light. But still there would exist a possibility of so magnifying the change of place as to make it measurable. Now, we cannot bring the spectrum of a star side by side with that of the sun. But we can do what serves our purpose just as well—we can bring it side by side with the spectrum of some terrestrial element which is known to exhibit the particular line whose change of position we wish to measure. This has been done by Mr. HUGGINS in the case of the star Sirius. The spectrum of this star is crossed by a multitude of dark lines, and, among others, by one known to correspond to a bright line seen in the spectrum of burning hydrogen. The two spectra were brought side by side, and due care having been taken to magnify as much as possible any discrepancy which might exist, it was found that the dark line in the spectrum of Sirius was not exactly opposite the bright line in the spectrum of hydrogen, but was slightly shifted toward the red end of the spectrum. It followed from the amount of the displacement, that at the time of observation Sirius was receding from the earth at the rate of about forty miles per second. When due account is taken of the earth's orbital motion at the time of observation, it results that Sirius is receding from the sun at the rate of about twenty-eight miles per second, or upward of 900,000,000 of miles per annum. The new method of examining the stellar motion is a promising one. It will doubtless soon be extended to other stars. In fact, nothing but time and patience are required to enable astronomers to extend this method to all the visible stars, and even to many telescopic ones.

Death of an Aged Clergyman in Maine.

From the Bangor Whig, Oct. 9.

Rev. NATHANIEL ROBINSON, an aged minister of the Baptist denomination, died in this city yesterday morning, at the advanced age of ninety years and five months—over sixty years of which were spent in the ministry. Elder ROBINSON first began to preach in Palermo. He afterward went to Cherryfield, where he was the only minister for miles around, and preached lastly in Dover about twenty-five years, and just before the late war he, with his wife, removed to Illinois, where they lived with a daughter. Losing both wife and daughter he returned to this city, where he has since resided with his daughter, Mrs. A. K. P. LEIGHTON. He was a remarkably vigorous man for one of his years, and for several years we have met him daily upon the street. He was very constant in attendance at church, going every Sabbath, and the last Sabbath of his life he attended service both forenoon and afternoon. His illness was very brief, as he was confined to the house but one day before his death.

Interesting Will Case in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 9.

In the Superior Court, before Judge DOBBIN, the case of AMELIA LEVY and others *vs.* MARY J. LEVY and ROBERT C. BARRY, administrators with the will annexed of JOSEPH M. LEVY, deceased, has been on trial for two days past. The case arises upon issues framed in the Orphans' Court and transmitted to this Court to be tried before a jury. The will of the late JOSEPH M. LEVY was admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court about two years ago. Mr. LEVY, at the time of his death, was a resident of East Baltimore, and died possessed of estate valued at about $40,000. He left a widow, but no children. By the provisions of his will he gives two-thirds of his estate to his wife, several small specific legacies of $1,000 each, and the balance of his estate he devises to his two professional advisers and friends—Mr. R. A. MCALLISTER and Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of this city. A petition and caveat was filed by the heirs at law of Mr. LEVY—the plaintiffs or caveators in this case—in the Orphans' Court soon after the will was probated, alleging that the will was not executed according to the requirements of the testamentary law of Maryland—that the testator was incompetent and not of a sufficiently sound mind to make a will—that undue influences had been used in procuring it to be made, &c., and asking that the inquiries which are called the issues might be sent to the Superior Court to be submitted to the finding of a jury. The defendants (the caveatees) deny each and all of the allegations against the validity of the will, and contend that the will is a valid one in every particular. JOSEPH M. LEVY, whose will is contested, was a brother of the late Capt. LEVY, of the United States Navy, who was the purchaser of "Monticello," the estate of Presi-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 11, 1868.

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Notice.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is announced that the leaders of the Junta at Madrid, Spain, although monarchical in their preferences, will accept a republic if the people so pronounce at the forthcoming elections. The Junta have issued a proclamation guaranteeing, among other reforms, administrative decentralization, universal suffrage, religious liberty, the freedom of the Press, the right of public assemblage, radical changes in the system of education, the right of trial by jury, the appointment of the Judges of the courts for life, and the equality of all men before the law. The election of members of the Cortes will occur on the 15th of November. The American Minister has formally waited upon SERRANO and congratulated him.

The merchants of the various cities of Germany have petitioned their Government to send war vessels to Cuba, in order to guard the interests of German traders and others. The movement is made on account of the reports of lawlessness and disquiet in that island.

GENERAL.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, our Minister to England has sent a cable dispatch to this Government, stating that he has signed a protocol with the British Government regulating the rights of naturalized citizens. The compact is similar in features to the treaty recently concluded by Mr. BANCROFT with the German Powers.

Mrs. CARRIGAN and her daughter, aged 14 years, while walking on the track of the Central Railroad, near Albany, on Friday night, were run over by a train, and instantly killed. They were the wife and daughter of a switchman.

Gen. SCHENCK has telegraphed to THOMAS L. TULLOCK, Secretary of the Union Republican Congressional Committee, from Dayton, Ohio, that he and Senator MORGAN have decided that it is not necessary to notify a quorum of Congress to meet on the 16th inst. The presiding officer will accordingly on that day adjourn the two Houses of Congress to Nov. 10.

Rev. Dr. STOCKTON, of the Methodist Protestant Church of Philadelphia, and formerly Chaplain of Congress, died in that city on Friday night.

All persons who claim to have rendered actual service in the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and who desire a part of the reward about to be distributed, are notified by the War Department to send in their names and evidence to the Adjutant-General on or before the 1st of January next.

A young man, named PATRICK MALONE, was struck by a sky-rocket, which was sent off from one of the wagons in the Democratic procession at Pittsburg, Penn., a few evening since. He was so seriously injured that he died.

Gen. BUTLER is to speak in Genesee on the 13th, and probably in Rochester on the 15th inst.

The case of Mr. JOHN OWEN, of Cambridge, Mass., arrested some weeks since for shooting one MICHAEL SHEHAN, who was stealing fruit from his garden, was brought up on Friday. At the request of the counsel for the defendant the examination was postponed to the 17th. It is thought that the examination will at that time be waived, and the case go directly to the Grand Jury.

Mrs. NANCY E. CLEM, wife of Mr. WILLIAM F. CLEM, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been arrested for supposed complicity in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. JACOB D. YOUNG, and committed for trial. The nature of the evidence against her is not disclosed.

The Methodist State Convention of Massachusetts will be held in Boston on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Judge AGNEW, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has written a letter to Col. SNOWDEN, expressing his dissatisfaction with the recent proceedings in the Supreme Court at *nisi prius* for the naturalization of foreigners, deeming them without the sanction of law or propriety, and not justified by any known usage.

G. H. MOORE, a candidate for Supervisor, and formerly Deputy Collector of Revenue in North Carolina, was arrested in Washington yesterday for alleged defalcation. Collector WOOLLEN, of the Third North Carolina District, charges him with having made collections to the amount of $4,000 unknown to him.

Boston is to have a grand Republican torch-light procession on Wednesday evening, 21st inst.

The National Sunday-school Association has decided to hold its next annual meeting in Newark in November.

The citizens of Concord, N. H., have voted to aid the extension of the Concord and Claremont Railroad by an appropriation of $50,000.

The Athenæum Malt House in Wheeling, Va., was entirely destroyed by fire, yesterday forenoon. It was occupied by BUTTERFIELD & Co., and DODSON & Co. Loss about $120,000; insurance, $50,000.

A railroad bridge, some fifty feet long, over "Clarke's Crossing," in Milton, Vt., was burned a few days, causing considerable delay to the trains.

The Secretary of the Interior has been authorized to deliver to the Louisiana State authorities the marble statue of WASHINGTON, which was taken possession of upon the capture of Baton Rouge by the loyal troops.

Hon. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY will deliver the opening lecture of the Parker Fraternity course in Boston, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, at Music Hall. The subject of the address will be "The Four Great Questions before the People," and will have direct reference to the political duties of the times, and be a plea in behalf of the election of the Republican nominees, GRANT and COLFAX.

A young highwayman, named DEWEY, arrested on Wednesday last, and imprisoned at the Station-house, Tremont, charged with robbery, made his escape by passing through an aperture in the door of his prison through which his food had been handed him. The hole was but twelve inches high and six wide, and he had to undress himself that he might squeeze through, dragging his clothes after him and redressing outside. He has not been caught.

The people of Brooklyn, irrespective of party names, assembled in the Academy of Music last evening to express their indignation at the recent action of the Kings County Board of Supervisors in appointing Democrats exclusively as Inspectors and Canvassers of Registry and Election. An attempt was made by some Democrats to break up the meeting, but with ill success. Speeches were made by Mayor KALBFLEISCH, Hon. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, Hon. WM. RICHARDSON and Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN.

At the meeting of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention yesterday, several important amendments to the Canons of the Church were proposed—one of them especially designed to cover such cases as that of Rev. Mr. S. H. TYNG, Jr., which produced so much excitement last Spring.

WORMALD, the prize fighter, was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice KELLY, at Special Sessions, charged with a design to break the peace, by setting out for Pennsylvania and there fighting with the other pugilist, O'BALDWIN. He had to give bail to keep his hands down in $1,000.

A small meeting of the friends of Mr. HENRY LAFARGE took place last night in Lebanon Hall, at the junction of Bleecker-street and Eighth-avenue. Mr. LAFARGE's address was from a Republican point of view. He urged the election of GRANT and COLFAX from several standpoints for about an hour, when the assemblage adjourned.

Gen. Grant's Sayings and Doings.

The *World*, in swinging around its circle of objections to Gen. GRANT (including his objectionable name,) arrived again, the other day, at his lack of readiness in extempore speaking. This the *World* thinks to be a pretty bad failing on GRANT's part. It fears that whenever the General ventures beyond "Good night," or "Fellow-citizens, I thank you for this reception," he is quite beyond his depth.

Now, the truth is that GRANT shows his uncommon common sense in *not* "starring" it through the country on speech-making tours, and in not wasting ink in writing letters, which would only furnish material for misrepresentations to his unscrupulous enemies. Men of the "talkee talkee" kind are not so rare in America that we need pounce upon one of this sort as a great prize, and bear him off in triumph on that account to the Presidency. Had a little of that "reticence," now found by the *World* to be not only so extraordinary, but so extraordinarily suspicious, in Gen. GRANT, been vouchsafed of late years by a merciful Providence to some others of our countrymen, it would have been a great blessing both for us and them. President JOHNSON's speeches, for example, show what a man will sometimes do who has that readiness at popular oratory which Gen. GRANT does not have; and President JOHNSON's verbose and voluminous veto messages show what a President may do who has less brevity of utterance than Gen. GRANT, and who is not in the habit of saying what he means once for all.

If, we repeat, some of our leading men could be inoculated with GRANT's happy faculty for silence, it would be a godsend to America. Not only Presidents, but Presidential candidates in years past have sufficiently displayed their folly when, driven by vanity or a restless desire of making known their feelings, they have sought occasion to make long speeches and write long letters, utterly uncalled for, and not befitting the position in which they find themselves before the people. Nor even in the Presidential chair do we need that rhetorical volubility which is so commonplace, among our countrymen at least. Surely, we must have come to a strange pass, when lack of eagerness to make a speech is accounted an *objection* to a President; but the trouble is that we have forgotten, through familiarity with such men as BUCHANAN, that the President is the Executive, not the Parliament, of the country. We are so used to Executives who will not execute that some people begin to fancy that we always must have somebody in the Presidency who will *talk*, instead of doing. And perhaps this may be the reason for Mr. POLLARD's peculiar notion, expressed in the "Lost Cause Regained," that the President is "the fountain of all political information!" "I want more head and less tongue," said NAPOLEON, when filling up his civic offices. And, for practical purposes, we neither need a set address from a man every time he opens his mouth, nor an extempore speech from the Chief Magistrate, to whom is given abundance of time to prepare and weigh his State papers.

But it is a fallacy that "Gen. GRANT cannot make a speech." The error arises from a confusion in definition. If "speech" means a long oration, we confess that the failing is a genuine one, and correctly ascribed. GRANT is as far as possible from being an ÆSCHINES or a CICERO; but there are many ways of making a speech without pronouncing an oration. It is really only a mistake of laying stress on "*much* speaking" which denies to GRANT a real and substantial merit of his—that, namely, of saying a little, and saying it to the point. For the Pharisaic accomplishment of "much speaking" GRANT will never be heard; and, nevertheless, all that all the orators and all the Congressmen now stumping the country, and all that all the speakers and all the preachers ever since 1865 have said on "the situation," has not so told upon the people—nay, upon the whole world—as this one golden sentence of GRANT's—"Let us have peace!" Already has it furnished the text of a thousand political speeches and ten thousand political essays since its utterance—nay, the *World* itself has devoted scores of columns, hundreds of less or larger articles, within a few months, to elucidating and amplifying those four little words; it has twisted them, turned them, transposed them, growled at them, worried them, terrier-fashion, in its teeth, and to this day, when it can find nothing else to talk about, it begins or ends an article with these words—"Let us have peace."

Will you deny to a man whose four terse monosyllables, whose dozen alphabetic letters, can so echo through the world, forming the war-cry of his friends, the hissed execration of his foes, and the watchword of his country, the attribute of pithy eloquence? Define eloquence, or any sort of speech-making that is not to be avoided like a pestilence, by what just terms you will—then try GRANT's brief utterances by this standard, and see whether they do not wear the definition well. When, amid a Babel of gabble, a man opens his habitually sealed lips to say a word which runs over the Continent like this word "peace" of GRANT's, we can pardon him some months of reticence without denying him the faculty of speech.

All this, too, we say, not in the beaten way of accepting some personal attribute of a political candidate, and, because it is unchangeable, arguing that it is, therefore, a trait full of good promise. What we mean is that the profound popular power of GRANT is as visible by the effect of his acts, as is another man's by the effect of his words; and, furthermore, that the brief addresses or public papers of GRANT contain more in them usually (when not obviously the simple return of thanks for a personal compliment,) than vastly longer effusions of many professional speechmakers.

Take his first electric speech—extempore at that—delivered in private, but flashing instanter from Fort Donelson throughout North and South—"Unconditional surrender. I propose to move immediately upon your works." The words were instinct with life. They ran by magic through the land, and silver-tongued EVERETT was never so eloquent. When GRANT was to be nominated the *World* opened the ball against him by attacking GRANT's successful siege and assault of Donelson:—and how did it go to work? Why, by endeavoring, with the aid of ten thousand times as many words as those which GRANT used, to prove that GRANT's little speech at Donelson was not much of a speech after all. Instinctively perceiving that this famous saying would be a watchword in the coming canvass, it strove to belittle it. But who now remembers the *World's* eloquence? And who forgets GRANT's?

It is what GRANT *did* at Donelson that makes so eloquent what he *said* there. And this, indeed, is pretty much the secret of the whole matter of GRANT's speech-making. He reinforces and informs the habitual calmness and brevity of his words with an enormous glow from his own historic action. When Gen. GRANT measuredly writes "Let us have peace," that means infinitely more than when some loud-mouthed brawler yells it from the rostrum. It is a certain consciousness of the dep th of meaning in it that gives a word of GRANT such weight with his countrymen. It is the man behind the speech that makes a speech tell. It is really the man that properly makes what we call a speech worthy of that name at all. Without the *man*, there are only words. When GRANT's famous utterance is quoted, it falls upon the hearer's mind with these weighty words added—*Gen. Grant says* "Let us have peace."

The Democratic papers have a fondness for displaying the few simple expressions of thanks which usually come from Gen. GRANT in acknowledging a street welcome, a serenade, or what not of that sort, from his fellow-citizens, as the measure of his entire intellectual compass. As well say that the words "thank you," which most tersely and appropriately follow any little courtesy in ordinary life, are the sum of the speaker's attainments in the English language. We all habitually say no more, on such occasions, because that is all there is appropriate to say, which would not be repetition. The difference between GRANT and some other men in this matter is that he says a little, very unpretentiously, and they a great deal, which great deal they have studiously made to amount to nothing. He says as little, they as much, as is courteously possible. But this is a trifle—the great matter sums up in this way, that while the long orations of many of GRANT's critics will soon be in oblivion, his own brief "speeches" will be handed down to posterity. The present influence and the future fame of his scanty words may, perhaps, console Gen. GRANT that he is not an orator.

Laying the Foundations.

The Provisional Government of Spain are acting with the highest wisdom in taking care that the civic and religious liberties of the people shall be established before a monarch is selected to fill the throne.

The programme of reform which has been issued establishes all the guarantees of freedom which are offered by the most liberal Governments of the world.

Among these are universal suffrage, religious liberty, the freedom of the Press, the right of public assemblage, radical reform in the system of education, the right of trial by jury, administrative decentralization, and the equality of all men before the law.

If these great franchises are established in the organic law of the new Government, Spain will be the freest Government in Europe. It will be more liberal than England in regard to the suffrage, more liberal than France in regard to the Press, and far in advance of Prussia and Austria upon many points. Heretofore looked on as the most despotic of Governments, the Spanish will take front rank in the grand advance of freedom.

The publication of this remarkable programme shows that there are able and sagacious men in control of the revolution.

Had the Spaniards, on the overthrow of Queen ISABELLA, proceeded at once to fill her throne with one or other of the numerous candidates for it—had the Duke of Montpensier, the Duke of Aosta, the Prince of Asturias, or any other Prince, been elevated to the place—they would have had no guarantee of those great reforms which the Government stands in need of. Had a new monarch got control of the Government and the army immediately after the Queen's flight, he would probably have been able to manage affairs to his own liking; and there would have been great danger of any of the candidates who have been spoken of falling into the hands of the reactionists and priests, who are yet powerful in Madrid and throughout Spain.

But these proposed changes in the organic law of the Government, if firmly and wisely carried out by the Provisional Junta, will furnish guarantees for the future not easily broken down.

The monarch who is chosen to the throne, after their acceptance by the people and establishment in a Constitution, will obtain his crown on condition of upholding them, and the tenure of his office will depend on his faithfulness to them. There are, of course, plenty of examples—and three or four even within the last twenty years—where monarchs have violated or overthrown the Constitutions which they had previously accepted as the basis of their power, and Spain will, in this respect, run precisely the same risks which are necessarily run by every Government that has an executive head, whether royal or republican. A monarch can have no guarantee against a revolution by the people; and a nation can have no guarantee against a revolution by its monarch. But this does not affect the importance and value of establishing a Government upon free and liberal foundation-principles.

What Spain needs is not so much a change of Sovereigns as a change in the principle of Government. It is true there would have been a benefit in changing ISABELLA II. for any other Sovereign. But this would be a small advantage compared with those which are promised by radical organic reform.

Spain has suffered terribly from the civic and ecclesiastical despotism which has so long been maintained over her. The horrible ways in which "heresy" was burnt and tortured out of existence at the time of the Protestant Reformation, and the sanguinary manner in which every effort for political freedom has been crushed, have made a deep impression upon Spanish character and society—upon Spanish morals and Spanish strength. For nearly three hundred years Spain has been haunted by the accursed ghost of the bloody PHILIP II.; but if she is now able to show that she has enough power and vitality left to shake off the fiendish nightmare, and clothe herself in the garments of liberty and justice, there is hope of a future more glorious than she has ever known in the past.

The City Churches To-day.

While the great mass of the people are absorbed in the heated discussions of a political campaign, it is gratifying to find so large a number who can spare time to attend to matters of higher and more permanent concern. During the past week, three of the prominent religious denominations of the land have held Conventions in this City, each engaged in promoting, through diverse agencies, a common cause; and a perusal of their proceedings, as reported in this journal, has doubtless been a pleasant relief to thousands of our readers. The American Bible Union had an interesting anniversary session, showing what progress had been made by the eminent scholars to whom has been intrusted the important work of revising the sacred writings. The Unitarians have met in council and sought to crystallize the diverse doctrines and loose theology of the large and intelligent class who are styled liberal Christians into a common creed, and to promote fraternal intercourse and unity of purpose among their adherents, whose influence has not been as effective as it might have been if it had been more concentrated. The powerful, wealthy and influential body of Episcopalians have also assembled here in Triennial Convention, attracting even more public attention than is usually bestowed upon this council of bishops, clergymen and laymen, in consequence of the peculiar internal differences existing in the Church, and the representation in the Convention, for the first time since 1859, of the Southern States. The Convention is likely to continue its sessions during the next two weeks, determining upon the important matters now requiring action at its hands.

It will be seen by a glance at our religious notices that several of the Episcopal Bishops, and many others of the representative men who have been in attendance upon the different Conventions, are to occupy our City pulpits to-day, and a rare opportunity is offered to the church-going community to listen to the teachings of eminent divines from all parts of the country. The missionary prospects of the far West will be presented by Bishop RANDALL, of Colorado, and other missionary efforts will be discoursed upon by Bishop MCCOSKREY, of Michigan, and Bishop BISSELL, of Vermont. Dr. HILL, of Greece, will give an account of his labors in the same cause in that classic land. At Pike's Opera House, the opening services of a new Sunday school are to be held, and addresses will be made by several eloquent clergymen. A public meeting in behalf of the city missions will be held at Rev. Dr. ADAMS' church. Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, will officiate at Grace Church; Bishop JOHNS, of Virginia, at the Holy Trinity; Bishop BERKLEY, of St. Louis, at the Chapel of our Holy Saviour; Bishop EASTBURN, of Massachusetts, at the Church of the Atonement; Bishop ARMITAGE at the Church of the Holy Light, and the Bishop of Montreal at St. Bartholomew's. In addition to these there will be the regular religious services at the various City churches, as well as preaching in the open air, exercises of the children at the Five Points Mission and Five Points House of Industry.

Whatever may be a man's creed or religious partiality, if he lay claim to any religion at all, he cannot fail to be satisfied with one or another of the numerous entertainments that our City churches offer him during the day and evening.

Benefactions During Life Time.

The Marquis of Bute, who has recently come into an income of $1,500,000 (gold) per annum, is reported by the English papers to have said, on the day of his accession, to those congratulating him, that he fully appreciated the responsibilities of his position, and was "determined to devote his life to the development of those facilities which had been vouchsafed to him, for making people happier, better, purer and more prosperous than they were."

Whether the fortunate Marquis carries out these noble sentiments or not into practical action, they seem the natural aims which should lie before a generous mind in suddenly attaining such enormous power for good or evil over one's fellow-creatures. When one reflects on what the possessor of such immense wealth could soon effect for the welfare of the human race, what experiments of benefaction he alone could make in relieving the fearful evils that press on modern society, what institutions of learning, what homes of charity, what schools for the neglected, what asylums for the helpless he could endow, how many wounds he could bind up, what ills he could cure, what blessings he could scatter in the most enlightened manner among the poor and unfortunate, how he could write his name on the heart of mankind by his generous kindness and intelligent benefaction, and make the masses of the unhappy the world over forever bless his memory—when one thinks of all this that might be done by such favored mortals, it seems a marvel that we do not hear of more benefactors to humanity among the exceptionally rich.

Wealth, however, is gradually learning one lesson, both from Christianity and from practical experience, and that is that the demands of duty and the best interests of charity are not most promoted by posthumous benefaction. The duty inculcated by the highest authority is evidently not that a rich man should indulge his passion for accumulation during his life, and when he can no longer gratify it, scatter his wealth among the needy. If he would act according to the most sacred commands, he must give of his means liberally during life. In no other way can the fatal influence of the greed for accumulation be counteracted. Moreover, the man who has earned his own fortune, or has wisely kept and increased his inherited one, possesses the qualities which are most of all needed in managing large benefactions. He must have a mind of clear and practical power; he understands organization and the virtues of economical management; he is just fitted to throw into charities, (what they so often lack,) the activity, enterprise, economy and good judgment which belong to successful business-interests. Besides, no man can oversee a charitable appropriation so well as the one who makes it; no one has such interest in it or will manage it so carefully.

Some of the leading benefactors of this day have seen this. Miss COUTTS, of London, has appropriated a considerable portion of her immense fortune during her lifetime in the establishment of model lodging-houses, which have been blessings to thousands of poor operatives. Mr. PEABODY has scattered his benefactions over two hemispheres in the most wise and humane manner, endowing professorships and schools, establishing model lodging-houses, and making his wealth pour in a stream of bounty under his own supervision. Mr. COOPER has carried on during his lifetime an institution whose blessings to the working-classes of New-York, for all future years, can hardly be estimated.

It has often been a surprise to us that the wealth of this City did not pour itself out more in life-benefactions, in place of waiting for death, to make its power for good felt among the needy and neglected.

Take, as an instance, a charity whose simple but deep-working efforts for aiding and elevating the poor, can find hardly even an objection among the most captious—the Children's Aid Society. Why do not some of our wealthy citizens leave a name which the children of the poor shall bless for all coming years, by endowing during their lives one of their most beneficent institutions—a lodging-house for homeless boys or girls? There would seem to be no more practical or gratifying mode for a rich man to use a portion of his wealth for purposes of humanity, than in thus, during his life-time, founding a home for the most wretched outcasts of great cities—the little houseless children of the streets. To feel that while living, thousands of abandoned and poverty-stricken boys and girls were kindly cared for under an intelligent and wise system, and educated to be useful citizens and good Christians by a moderate gift from a large fortune, and that when dead, the tears of the destitute orphan and the gratitude of coming thousands of the little unfortunate ones were to be the effect of this benefaction, would seem reward enough to any generous heart.

Our attention has been especially directed to this by a recent circular from the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society, in regard to the Newsboys' Lodging House. It appears from this that this most useful charity has during the last thirteen years furnished 323,488 lodgings and 194,203 meals to 48,910 different homeless lads. These boys have saved in their own Savings Bank $14,501 70, and have paid toward the expenses of the institution $14,739 74. During the last year alone 8,192 boys were sheltered, fed and instructed; 707 sent to homes in the country; 719 truant and lost boys restored to their relatives and friends The night school has an average of about 80. Of these 8,192 boys 2,926 were orphans, and 3,904 half-orphans; 1,645 were unable to read or write, and 2,288 were able to read only.

The Trustees desire to put the Lodging House on a permanent basis, and have accordingly secured from the Legislature an appropriation of $30,000 from the Excise Fund, provided $30,000 more are raised by private subscription. Of this amount about $23,000 have been subscribed, and they earnestly appeal to the public to help them in raising the remaining sum of $7,000.

There ought not to be the least difficulty in securing this sum, and in thus founding a permanent lodging-house for street boys.

Death in the Closet—The Unrestricted Sale of Poisons.

The law regulating the sale of poisons, judged by the light of recent events, is either very loosely administered, or is utterly inadequate to the task of protecting the public against the abuse of this dangerous traffic. But as the statute is very explicit in regard of the manner in which poisons must be procured, and the conditions under which they may be dispensed, it is rational to infer that if properly enforced both fatal accidents and suicides by this means would be comparatively rare. The fact that the New-York Health laws have been used as a basis for the sanitary government of the principal cities of the United States is sufficient proof of their wisdom. We are therefore compelled to conclude that the abuses to which we refer arise from carelessness in the administration of these regulations, and negligence on the part of the officers whose positions require them to examine into and prosecute such infractions of the laws as come to their notice.

The provisions of the law are sufficiently stringent to protect the public against accident, and if fully complied with, would undoubtedly expose the motives of both buyer and seller. And yet scarcely a month passes in which the Coroners are not called upon to investigate the circumstances of a death caused by poison, which ultimately finds its way into the list of "deaths by accident," while we seldom hear of any one being punished for the infraction of the law.

The act to regulate the sale of poisons was passed in 1861. But during the past five years fifty-two deaths have been registered from poison accidentally administered, while not less than seventy-three out of 263 suicides have been committed by means which the law was intended to counteract. Under existing circumstances, judging by the experience of the past, it is safe to assert that an average of twenty-five lives might be saved every year in New-York City by a vigorous enforcement of the laws regulating the sales of poisons. Of the twenty-five needless deaths which occur annually by these means ten are the result of accident or negligence, while fifteen are suicidal.

It is the ease with which poisons may be purchased and the carelessness with which they are handled, which need to be provided against, and both of these things might be remedied by visiting the extreme penalty of the law upon those who sell substances of this kind. The records of eighteen months show that thirty persons were destroyed by ten different species of poison, including cyanide of potassium, oil of vitriol, oxalic acid, morphine, Paris green, arsenic and strychnia, all articles which should never be sold in quantities sufficient to cause death, except upon the prescription of a regular physician. These deaths were suicidal; but the same records contain the names of seventeen others whose lives were destroyed by poisoning—not suicidal—six by opium and opiates, and eleven by irritant and corrosive drugs, and four in which the kind of poison was not stated. Thus out of fifty-one deaths twenty-seven were caused by drugs that have no business in the closet, or in the hands of the ignorant, while twenty were the result of some form of opium.

The censure of a Coroner's jury has no terror in it, and under the best circumstances can accomplish no beneficial result. The books for the registry of the names of persons who buy poisons, if kept at drug-stores, are seldom consulted during inquisitions into causes of death; and the label in red ink and the name of the poison in legible characters are rarely found, or sought after, by the Coroner or his jury. Probably not one of these accidental deaths was caused without a direct violation of the law; but there was no inquiry into this fact and of course no penalty enforced. Perhaps we have no reason to expect better results from the class of men who are selected to perform the duties of Coroner. But if it is not possible to elect capable and efficient men to these positions—we think the impossibility may be safely regarded as a foregone conclusion—the Legislature should embrace the first opportunity to revise the entire subject of Coroner's inquests, and provide other and better means for a legal and and magisterial investigation into unknown and obscure causes of death.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The September session of Congress, after assembling for a day, adjourned till October; but the Joint Committee who were empowered to convene it, have adjourned the session till November. The course of President JOHNSON gives no necessity for an extra session. He is behaving better than was expected. He has taken prompt steps to suppress disturbances and maintain order in the Southern States. When the authorities of Tennessee asked for additional troops, he directed that they should be furnished. When the authorities of Alabama made a similar request, he took a similar course. When the authorities of Georgia needed assistance to protect the blacks, he ordered Gen. MEADE to furnish the assistance. In fact, it is evident that Mr. JOHNSON has determined to execute the Reconstruction laws, and to do all that lies in his power for the peace of the country. He deserves credit for this, and even the most bitter of his partisan enemies will be willing to give it. It must also be said for the President that he is behaving very well in regard to the elections. He has not entered into the contest in the spirit and manner he might have done. The friends of SEYMOUR complain that he has given them no aid of any account; and this is to his honor. The friends of GRANT admit that his opposition has not amounted to anything; and he should not be abused on that ground. If JOHNSON has a mind to continue in the sensible course he has pursued for the last few months, he will give proof that he has learned wisdom through suffering.

The agglomerate of Kingdoms and peoples called Spain has never yet been one and indivisible like France or England. The London *Daily News* remarks that the old provincial pride is still strong in the Spaniards, and each Province would probably wish to become a separate State, united with the rest under a Federal Government like that of the United States. The Provinces have kept themselves almost as distinct in feeling and character as though they were separate nations. The Catalans, from whom came the recent proclamation of the Federal Republic, are of the same family as the people of Southern France; the Valencians are descendants of the ancient Numidians; in Andalusia the Moorish blood still exists; in Castile, the pride of the Northmen, who came down and conquered the Peninsula, still lingers in their blood; the Gallegos are Portugese, and the Basques are probably the original Spaniards whose ancestry saw the Romans come, fought the Moors, and bowed their necks to the Goths.

The Workingwomen's Protective Union, which has been established for some years past in this City, at No. 44 Franklin-street, continues its good work and constantly increases its usefulness. Employers as well as employes seem to have discovered that the Union can be of assistance to them. During the past six months 730 employers registered their names at the Union and desired to obtain help, while the applications for work amounted to 4,340. Employment was procured for 1862 persons, some of whom were quite young children. Besides doing this good work, the Union has, during the past six months, collected $415 19 from employers, which amount would otherwise doubtless have been lost to the claimants, who were too poor themselves to obtain legal assistance. The Union is doing a much-needed work and deserves the cooperation of every good citizen.

Toward the close of last session of Congress, Senator MORTON, of Indiana, took ground regarded as favorable to the principle of paying off our debt in greenbacks. A few weeks ago, however, he took pains to say that while he upheld this principle as expressed in the letter of the law, he at the same time held that greenbacks should be *brought to the value of gold* before they were forced upon the bondholders. Of course, no one can object to the "greenback theory" when it is interpreted in this way. Lest any one should still misunderstand him, however, he last week took occasion to denounce the greenback theory as propounded by PENDLETON, and planted himself "fairly and squarely" on the Chicago platform. It is evident that the Republican Party are determined to crush out everything that has the least shadow or odor of repudiation.

The protocol relating to the rights of naturalized citizens, which our Minister to England has concluded with the British Government, is supposed to be similar to the treaties which Mr. BANCROFT recently negotiated with the German Governments. The main feature of these treaties, it will be remembered, was embodied in the principle that foreigners naturalized in this country should be entitled to precisely the same rights and franchises as native-born American citizens. We do not see that any more could be claimed than this; and Mr. SEWARD has secured its recognition by half the Governments of Europe. We suppose our new Minister to Vienna, Mr. WATT, will presently negotiate a similar treaty with the Austrian Government. It is important that the principle should be recognized also by Spain, France, Russia and Italy.

In other columns to-day, a lady correspondent makes a lively retort upon the other sex for their constant interference with the style of woman's dress and adornment. It appears that the ladies are constantly trying to please the gentlemen by those ever-varying changes of costume for which they are criticised and assailed. It is shown that the male sex do infinite harm by this silly fault-finding. We always thought so, and now it is demonstrated.

There is no class in the country waiting with more anxiety for the result of Tuesday's elections than the speculators of Wall-street. It is admitted by all sides and parties that a Republican success will strengthen the Government credit and bonds. This fact alone is sufficient to indicate to a patriotic man how he ought to vote.

The letter published on Friday from our Japan correspondent contains the true statement about the reported massacre of Christians by the Japanese authorities. It appears that the Mikado has issued an edict of extermination against the native Christians, and a large number of them have been arrested; but, instead of being put to death they were banished to different parts of the interior of the Empire. Our correspondent describes the scene that was witnessed a few weeks ago, when a ship-load of victims went forth to banishment from the harbor of Nagasaki, at midnight. Said he: "The lamentations of the exiles and the responses of their friends and relatives on shore, from whom they were torn, were most touching, and echoed plaintively through the stillness of the night." There is no doubt that it is trying for the foreign residents to see these things going on under their eyes, and not be able to prevent them. When the first ship-load was sent away, the various Consuls protested, supposing that the unfortunates were to be drowned; but the Japanese Government politely replied, that first, it could not possibly do anything wrong, and, secondly, that it thanked the foreign Powers for their very kind interest in the matter, but that the Japanese were perfectly able to take care of themselves.

The *Scottish American Journal* mentions that Hon. Mr. HENSLEY, Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island, lately visited Washington, where he had an interview with the British Minister and Secretary SEWARD, touching the question of reciprocity, more especially in relation to proposed measures of legislation for the enlargement of commercial intercourse between the United States and Prince Edward Island. The subject has already attracted attention here through the bill introduced by Gen. BUTLER, and the more recent visit of a Congressional Committee to Charlottetown. It seems that the difficulties in the way of reciprocity are not very formidable, and that the local Legislature will promptly legislate to give effect to terms of reciprocal intercourse, should Congress in the first instance give their formal sanction. The British Minister at Washington has encouraged the Prince Edward Government to proceed with the negotiation, though Canada has no part in it, and though, of course, he can give no pledges in regard to the action of the Imperial Government, whose ratification is essential to the proposed arrangement.

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

"All Quiet on the Potomac"—Who is Sam Ward?—Gen. Grant's Return—"The Latest" on the Finances, by R. J. Walker.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1868.

If Washington were just now taken up bodily and set down in Alaska, or the Sandwich Islands, or New-Zealand, or some other quiet place, it could not well be further removed from the all-pervading political excitement, nor be more stupid in the respect of fresh events and matters of interest than it absolutely is at the present time. Everything seems exhausted, and nothing occurs to fill the vacuum. The Supervisor quarrel, BINCKLEY and DELMAR, are used up, and the only single resource now left is the question, "Who is SAM WARD?" The importance of the few beggarly paragraphs daily telegraphed hence is greatly exaggerated by the correspondents, and have but one meritorious feature, to wit: that it don't cost much to telegraph them. I am satisfied the public is not looking hither for news, and am still better satisfied that it is not to be had. Everything is supremely quiet. Even the politicians are inert. The Democrats are hopelessly impecunious, and they are doing nothing but cursing their poverty. A delegation of the resident Democratic Committee went over to New-York a few days ago, and asked Mr. BELMONT for a few thousands, to be expended under their direction. But the wily financier either hadn't the money to spare, or else knew too much to trust it to the hands of such a crowd, and they came back empty-handed. The only wide-awake man among them is CORNELIUS WENDELL, who openly declares that "it's all up with SEYMOUR," and advises everybody to cover their bets forthwith. Mr. JOHNSON (I mean the President) is as quiet as a lamb, and his attitude is best typified by that military-political caricature by NAST, carried in the procession of the Boys in Blue at Philadelphia, which represents "King ANDY" asleep in front of the White House, and the scene labeled "All quiet on the Potomac." Mr. MCCULLOCH is pursuing his quiet "non-partisan" course, and Mr. ROLLINS is away attending to family cares. In fact, the only lively place in Washington is the rooms of the Republican Union Congressional Committee at the Capitol, where a large force is employed in circulating the documents. Thus far about 6,000,000 of documents have been distributed. The Democrats also have a room in the Capitol, and are at work there. But as they only furnish documents to those members of their party who can read, their work is comparatively light—almost as light as their purse—which was well nigh bankrupted in buying 1,000 copies of HELPER's pamphlet, "Negroes in Negroland," at $1 each, the cost of which was twenty-five cents.

Speaking of SAM WARD, who has just got into the public eye again, through the Butler-Atkinson correspondence, perhaps some of your readers don't know who is. I confess that I don't exactly, except that he's "a man about town" in Washington, who has come to the surface here during the past year, from New-York or Boston. He is said to have been a banker, or broker, or speculator, and to be related to a New-York Congressman in some way or other, which isn't worth while to mention here. He is over fifty years of age, of florid countenance, dapper in build, with a gray moustache and imperial, which gives him the appearance of a foreigner. He has a great fund of good humor, knows everybody, or affects to, gets up an intimate acquaintance on very short notice, always has plenty of good cigars and liquors, and has the *entrée* everywhere. He has a peculiar faculty of coming in at back doors and by private staircases, and there is no consultation so private that it may not be interrupted by SAM WARD. He knows Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. MCCULLOCH, Mr. ROLLINS, Mr. BINCKLEY, Mr. JOHNNY COYLE and a great many more. He is a very shrewd observer and gets a great deal of information that don't belong to him. He has the *entrée* to the floor of the House, and sometimes dines and wines a committee. He may not be "rough and tough," like Joe Bagstock, but I'm sure he is "devilish sly," and if he and BUTLER were not such great enemies I should think they could easily be great friends. They could certainly be useful to each other.

Next in importance to the question just answered is this one: "When will Gen. GRANT return?" And the answer to that is: "Gen. GRANT himself don't know." He has been threatened with political demonstrations and receptions at various points on his return, and I think he means to avoid them all. So the public needn't be surprised if they hear some morning that he is quietly at his desk at headquarters, attending to business. Of the members of his staff, Gens. RAWLINS, COMSTOCK and BADEAU are now with him; Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK are on a tour of inspection on the Pacific Coast; Gen. DENT and Cols. PARKER and PECK, and Major WEBSTER are at headquarters.

ROBERT J. WALKER's attempt to bolster up DELMAR's representation of the finances is as covert a piece of *mis*-representation as has yet been made public. He says the interest on the public debt is greater now than it was April 30, 1865. Very true, Mr. WALKER. Then, he says, "*therefore* the annual expenditure is greater." Now the figures convict him of falsehood. Notwithstanding the *increase* of the interest, the expenditure for 1868 is many millions less than for 1865. And the measure designed to *reduce* the interest, save $35,000,000 per year, and carry out in good faith the financial principles announced in the Chicago platform, was opposed by Mr. WALKER, and pocketed by Mr. JOHNSON.

CYMON.

THEATRICAL.

Dramatic Notes from all Points.

The funeral rites of the Ballet have been largely attended at Niblo's Garden. The theatre has been crowded, and the bier, *i. e.*, the stage, has been strewn with flowers! Last evening Mlle. BONFANTI, BETTY RIGL, DE ROSA, and SOLKE made their farewell appearance upon the scene of their great successes. As each favorite retired after executing her final dance, the audience recalled them to receive a parting demonstration. Floral offerings were rained upon the boards. From one box came a deluge which overwhelmed everybody—big and little! None of the dancers escaped who came within shot of it. Bunches of flowers were hurled out by the half dozen, and baskets of them were handed out by the extensively jeweled occupants. This recklessness suggested a burlesque to some others in the audience, who flung their buttonhole ornaments and papers of candy upon the stage. The whole scene was worthy of the occasion. The ballet is a mad pastime, and lunacy attended at its death. As a commentary on the justice of the distribution, a single rose thrown to Mlle. ROSA after a wierd Scotch *seul*, in which the step was quite new and elfish, was the only tribute given to what was absolutely the best dance of the evening; the unanimous recall given the dancer, and a deal of thoroughly earnest applause, however, was a better reward. BONFANTI exhibited no new studies, but her colt-like ambles were repeated with the customary results. The best contrast dancing was furnished by Miss RIGL and the dashing SOLKE. The deliberative gracefulness of the one and the feverish hurry of the other exemplify in both instances the very highest poetry of motion. After all, though, no one can resist a feeling of pleasure that the best (?) days of the nude drama are over.

Many of the beauties of the Parisian Ballet Troupe have been secured for the pantomime at the Olympic, and these fascinating people will join *Humpty Dumpty's* train to-morrow evening. On this occasion several other additions are to be made to this amusing entertainment—enough, in fact, to amount to a second reconstruction of the piece. The fun of Mr. FOX and his merry men of course needs no renewal. It is ever ripe and ever rich. It extends to all things, covers all occasions, and involves the most sedate subjects. And everything his mirthful spirit touches turns to laughter.

The reopening of the Circus in Fourteenth-street this week has summoned the young people all to their favorite amusement. There was no necessity for novelty at the starting, but Mr. LENT has furnished the grown-up admirers of grace and agility with an object for admiration in the new rider, Miss ROLLANDE. She seems as unconcerned upon the bare back of a horse, as most of her sex do upon their parlor floors. She stands, dances and jumps rope upon that slippery foothold, and dashes through the paper hoops as indifferently as too many dash through life. Miss ROLLANDE is to ride in the coming week. In refitting his popular establishment Mr. LENT shows that he has not been unobservant of the fashionable shades of color; the latest rage of undecided green decorates his circle. *Matinées* are to be continued at the Circus every Wednesday and Saturday.

A new comedian has made his appearance with the band of merry-makers in the San Francisco Hall. HARRY RAYNOR is his name, Australia is his nation, and he amuses all creation. Mr. RAYNOR is a comical genius; he makes more music from a fiddle with one string than many a "Professor" does with the usual allowance; he also sings, and likewise dances—and does all things uniquely. He is an admirable companion to those other scamps, BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS.

Signor BLITZ gives his farewell entertainment of Magic at Dodworth Hall on Saturday next. During his farewell entertainments this best of all the wizards will introduce many scenes of ventriloquism and wonder-working not yet exhibited by him.

A new play, by the author of "Under the Gaslight," is to be produced at the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, next week. It is called "The Red Scarf," and introduces, it is said, some figures of New-England life. Mrs. Partington and the incorrigible "Ike" seem to be the light weights. A view of the interior of a New-England saw and lumber mill is exhibited, with the sensation which such a scene would naturally suggest to the modern horror-working dramatist—*i. e.*, one of the characters is fastened upon the saw-carriage, and is sent to destruction. A young comedienne from the South—Miss SALLIE PARTINGTON—is to make her first appearance in the piece.

Mr. CHANDOS FULTON's American drama of "Nobody's Daughter," is obtaining popular recognition in England, and the expert author is obtaining due credit for his work. Miss KATE REIGNOLDS has produced the work in the English Provinces with great success. The title of the piece is now "Stolen; or, The Street Ballad Singer!" The name was changed because of its similarity to one of WATTS PHILLIPPS' plays—"Nobody's Child."

Mr. BROUGHAM's theatre is not to be opened before Nov. 16; and those of the company who like are taking temporary engagements elsewhere. Mr. E. LAMB, who is engaged for the low comedy, goes to Washington for a short time.

Mr. E. FRANKLIN, a Hungarian, is shortly to give readings from SHAKESPEARE, in this City.

Miss SUSAN GALTON and the Opera Bouffe, lately at Wood's Museum, are engaged by LINGARD, for the Theatre Comique.

Miss LYDIA THOMPSON was presented on Friday evening with a pedestal of flowers—tuberoses predominating—over four feet high and two feet in diameter at the broadest part. This little lady with the golden locks dances and dashes over a bed of bouquets every night.

The flower business must be very profitable just now. But when all the dancers depart, what will HOFFHEIMER do?

Manager GRAU has adopted the half-price system of the British theatres for his Opera Bouffe. Those who choose to enter after 9:30, are required to pay only one half the regular rates of admission. Americans care so little how much their amusements cost, that we think the move was scarcely necessary.

The *Courier* gives Manager COLVILLE, of Wood's Museum credit for crushing out the ticket speculators. No more will their impertinent importunities, their noise and their extortions be practiced at the expense of the patrons of the house over whose destinies Mr. COLVILLE, in part, presides. He abolished these nuisances by a very simple process—that of inducing the neighboring owners or occupants of the neighboring property to forbid the speculators the privilege of plying their illegitimate vocation upon or in front of their premises.

The great European Circus is to return from its successful tour in the country on Monday, 19th inst., and open for a season of four weeks at its old location, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. The company will include Mr. JAMES ROBINSON and son, who have just returned from their two years' engagement in Paris, London and Madrid, Miss LUCILLE WATSON, the celebrated Buislay family, the Bell family, and other well-known and skillful performers.

Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON produced "Midsummer Night's Dream" in Chicago, last Monday, with the panorama and properties used at the Olympic in this City. Mr. J. H. MCVICKER personates *Bottom*, Miss ANNE KEMP *Oberon*, and Miss FANNY STOCKTON *Titania*.

Disaster and failure have overtaken WILLARD of the Continental Theatre, Boston. After internal rumblings which lasted several weeks, the "season" collapsed on Friday the 4th inst. The actors were not paid, they "struck" during the progress of "The French Spy," the play was stopped, and the audience had to be dismissed because the manager and the treasurer had disappeared.

A German theatre has been opened in San Francisco, and performances are given once a week.

MARETZEK's opera troupe will open at De Bar's, St. Louis, on the 19th inst. Miss FANNY KIMBALL, of Boston, a *débutante*, is one of the chief attractions of MARETZEK's operatic combination. She is a mezzo soprano.

Mrs. D. P. BOWERS was in Salt Lake City at last accounts.

Mme. SCHELLER is the popular favorite of Montana and Colorado! She is at Helena City now, with Mr. GUIDO METHUA, who is rapidly acquiring fame as a scene painter.

Jeems Pipes MASSETT recently gave his imitations of Mme. BISHOP and Mark Twain in Sacramento City.

Mr. JAMES B. POLK, of Wallack's Theatre, was recently married, in Baltimore, to Miss JULIA B. PARKER.

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS is not to go to California just yet. The advance money of his engagement was not forthcoming on the proper date. He was to receive $5,000 in gold before sailing, and $5,000 more after his first two weeks. These are what might be called "star or starve" terms.

The Drama Abroad.

The remains of the late ADAH ISAACS MENKEN are to be removed from Père La Chaise to America.

The *Court Journal* "understands" there is a probability that Mr. JEFFERSON may shortly reappear in London in *Rip Van Winkle*.

MONCRIEFF's drama, "The Scamps of London," an adaptation of the "Bohemians of Paris," and the piece from which the plot and most of the incidents of "After Dark" are said to be derived, is to be brought out at the Victoria Theatre immediately, with, of course, the sensation railway scene introduced.

A new drama, "The Messiah," was recently produced in Florence. It opened with a dialogue between *Pontius Pilate* and *Mary Magdelene*, who were supping *tête-a-tete*. The audience endured two acts and then hissed it down.

Mr. BURNAND has again sought a subject for caricature, and a channel for his wit and humor, among themes familiar to playgoers, and has written what he terms a Richardsonian burlesque, entitled "The Rise and Fall of Richard the Third; or, A New Front to an Old Dicky."

Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE, the American comedian, will, we understand—after visiting Ireland and performing in Dublin and Belfast—commence a limited engagement in London at the Strand Theatre.

An act of the Italian Government recently abolished all theatrical subsidies throughout the Kingdom, and among them the 300,000 lire allowed to La Scala. Now, the boxes of this theatre belonged to the principal families of Milan, who had furnished funds for the construction of that part of the house; and the proprietors of the boxes naturally thought that the suppression of the subsidy would go far to interrupt the performances at the Scala, and thus deteriorate their property. They therefore brought an action against the Government, and the civil tribunal of Milan has just decided in their favor, ruling that the State pledged itself by an act of August, 1778, to maintain the Scala Theatre in full activity, and cannot now go back from its word without recompensing those who were led into a speculation on the strength of the Governmental promise.

BULWER's "new" play is to be called "The Rightful Heir." It is simply his old dramatic failure, "The Sea Rover," revamped. Some dramas that are d—d *won't* stay dead!

BYRON's latest burlesque is called "Lucretia Borgia, M. D., or La Grand Doctoresse," and is to be produced at the Holborn Theatre.

Miss LOUISA PYNE will soon pine no more, that is, in single blessedness, for she is about to be united to Mr. FRANK BODDA.

Mr. B. FAIRCLOUGH has ended his engagement at the Lyceum. On Sept. 12 he gave "Richard III.," in which he was anything but successful, according to the *Times*. "Not only is he capable of rant, but he is capable, as his *Richard* proves, of violence so excessive that all we have seen upon the stage is insignificant by its side. Listening to his *Richard III.*, we were fairly dismayed at the noise he made. Never before, probably, was a passion so torn to rags. We have had a considerable experience of the folly and extravagance of tragic actors; have listened to our full share of mouthing and violence; but a piece of such shapeless and unqualified violence as Mr. FAIRCLOUGH's *Richard* we do not recall."

A French authority is of opinion that the theatres will succumb under the enormous demands which are now made by *artistes*. He gives the following table as the payments to a tenor per month: In 1834, 1,000f.; 1852, 1,800f.; 1853, 2,400f.; 1854, 3,000f.; 1855, 3,200f.; 1856, 3,750fr.; 1868, 5,000f. As an addendum to this, we may add that MICHOT was engaged for the season 1867-8 for 6,200f. per month.

The total receipts from the theatres, concert-rooms and other places of public amusement in Paris, in August, amounted to £33,986l, being an increase of £8,233 on the previous month.

The velocipede has invaded the French theatres, as the railway train has invaded the English theatres. At the Athénée, in "Le Petit Poucet," LEONCE and Mlle. LASSENY enter upon velocipedes and sing a duet. At the Gaieté, in "Nos Enfants," M. GILLARD presents himself on this new mode of locomotion. At the Menus-Plaisirs, in the "Croquenses de Pommes," velocipedes enter upon the stage a dozen at a time. The originating of the idea must be accorded to the manager of the Athénée, who introduced the novelty in the month of January.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Races—Last Day—A Large Attendance and Magnificent Racing—Underwood Wins the Hurdle Race; Inverness the Sweepstakes for Two-year Olds; Vauxhall the Handicap for Three-year Olds, and the Handicap for All Ages; Fenian the Handicap for Two-year Olds, and James A. Connolly the Four-Mile Post Stake.

The Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club was brought to a close yesterday, having continued over four days. A more delightful day for the thorough enjoyment of racing could not have been desired, and the loveliness of the weather, combined with the splendid programme of racing sport offered by the Club, attracted by far the largest and most fashionable attendance of the meeting. The special trains of the Harlem Railroad were crowded with passengers, while the excellent driving on the road induced hundreds to patronize that route to the Park. The road was comparatively free from dust, and throughout the entire distance presented a magnificent cavalcade of elegant equipages of every description. There was a numerous and splendid turnout of four-in-hands,—among them, Mr. BELMONT with his elegant bays; Mr. VYSE with his Westchester grays; Mr. STOUGHTON and his admirably-matched browns; Mr. CRANSTON and his fancy double-team of bays and grays; Mr. S. LELAND and his handsome chestnuts; and Mr. J. B. FELLOWS and his quartette of high-bred bays, unsurpassed in beauty, elegance and grace of motion, and unequaled in speed in the world. This last turnout was the object of general admiration and eulogium, and deservedly so, for their symmetry of form, regularity of step, beauty of color, and the graceful ease and docility with which they obeyed the slightest impulse of direction from the accomplished whip who controlled their movements, was indeed a spectacle worth witnessing. The fine order of the track reflected credit on the care and attention bestowed on it by Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY, the Clerk of the Course, while the admirable manner in which the management of the entire outside arrangements was conducted in all its multifarious details, speaks volumes for the rare executive ability of Mr. THEODORE MOSS, of Wallack's Theatre, who, as on previous occasions, had sole control of this important department, and to whose liberal courtesy the representatives of the Press are under many obligations. We have also, in this connection, while rendering honor to whom honor is due, to speak of the able and strictly impartial manner in which the onerous duties of the handicapper were discharged by Dr. J. B. IRVING, the respected Secretary of the Jockey Club, and which have been so practically indorsed by the number of acceptances in the different handicap races, and especially in that for horses that had run during the meeting, in which every horse entered cried "content" with the weights he placed upon them. The manner in which Mr. CHARLES LITTLEFIELD fulfilled the very arduous position of starter, to which he was appointed by the Club, also deserves honorable mention, and proved most satisfactorily that, in electing him to that office, the Association were fortunate in appointing "the right man in the right place."

While, however, it is conceded that the racing, *per se*, at this meeting has never been surpassed on any previous occasion, it is equally indisputable that the patronage bestowed upon it by the great body of the public has fallen off in an extraordinary degree. With the exception of yesterday, the attendance was really insignificant; the capacious grand stand, except in that portion set apart for the members of the Club and their accompanying lady friends, presenting a beggarly account of empty benches. The reason of this is obvious, and has repeatedly been stated in these columns. The exclusive, illiberal and aristocratic spirit which actuates the American Jockey Club and pervades their entire management, has disgusted the enlightened public of the Empire City, created a prejudice against the meetings under their control, and caused them to withhold their patronage from them. If we compare the vast and brilliant assemblages which gathered together at Jerome Park at its inauguration meeting, when its liberal and public-spirited founder, Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, had the control of direction, and infused his own broad spirit of liberality into its management, with the insignificant attendances of the meeting just terminated, we notice a striking contrast. Instead of the attendances being composed of representatives of every respectable class of the community, we find them constituted almost entirely of the members and friends of the Club; a clique of betting men, and those who are lovers of racing for itself in any and every form, and are always on hand on such occasions. The result of the present meeting must have convinced the American Jockey Club that a new and more liberal and consequently less exclusive system of management must be adopted by them if they wish to render their meetings successful, and that a return to, and resumption of the enlightened policy of the founder of the Jerome Park in the direction of affairs must necessarily be adopted, to insure such a consummation.

The hurdle race, as originally fixed, did not come off, only two out of the five horses accepting the handicapper's weights. Another race of the same kind was substituted, the particulars of which will be found reported, but which it is unnecessary to comment upon here. The result of the sweepstakes for two-year olds astonished the *cognoscenti*, who had picked out the winner in Mr. PURDY's highly-bred *Tasmania*, and entirely ignored Mr. CAMERON's imported filly *Inverness*, by the Derby winner *Macaroni*, who cut down her opponents in the hollowest style imaginable. In the handicap race for three-year olds, a dash of a mile and three-quarters, seven started; the winner turning up in MCCONNELL & THOMPSON's colt *Vauxhall*, who won with seeming ease in the fastest time on record at the distance, (2:09½,) and from the style he bowled over his opponents, caused his backers on Thursday in the three-year-old race, to regret still more deeply his failure to get off in that race, which it was now evident he could not have lost had he started. Mr. BELMONT's representative, *Fenian*, won the handicap sweepstakes for two-year olds very cleverly; Mr. HUNTER's filly *Canny Bairn*, upon whose chance of winning he was very sweet, throwing her jockey and breaking his leg soon after the start. *James A. Connolly* had a mere exercising gallop to beat *General Yorke* in the four-mile race; and *Vauxhall* proved himself the great horse that his owners, Messrs. MCCONNELL & THOMPSON, had openly asserted him to be, by winning the handicap purse, a dash of a mile and a quarter, carrying the top three-year-old weight, and beating eleven competitors in very fast time.

THE HURDLE RACE HANDICAP,

which was the first event on the card, had five entries: *Lobelia*, 157 pounds; *Harry Booth*, 148 pounds; *Tycoon*, 142 pounds; *Underwood*, 140 pounds, and *Birague*, 137 pounds; but in consequence of the last-named three declaring their non-acceptance of the weights, and the conditions specifying that three horses were to start from different stables, or the added money would not be given, the race fell through. The Club, however, offered a purse of $250 for *Tycoon*, *Underwood* and *Birague* to run for, over a mile and three-quarters and six hurdles, and the three agreed to run. At first *Tycoon* was the favorite against the field; but an undercurrent was soon perceived, and *Underwood* became such a favorite that he was backed against the field—there being so strong a rush to get on him, although the horse was unknown, that suspicions were openly expressed that the race was "squared" before it was run. GAFFNEY rode *Tycoon*; PEPPER was on *Underwood*, and MIDGELY on *Birague*. *Tycoon* took the lead, two lengths before *Birague*, and the favorite a dozen lengths in the rear, and in this order they took the hurdles on the first three-quarters of a mile, and passed the stand. They continued in the same relative positions until turning into the homestretch, where *Underwood*, closing up the gap, passed *Birague*, and was at *Tycoon's* quarters on approaching the last hurdle, which he jumped first, and beat the latter to the stand by three lengths; *Birague* twenty lengths behind *Tycoon*. Time—5:04.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, purse $250, mile and three-quarters, over six hurdles.

Owner's b. h. Underwood, 140 pounds, (Pepper)...... 1
J. M. Brown's ch. g. Tycoon, 142 pounds, (Gaffney).. 2
R. W. Cameron's b. g. Birague, 137 pounds, (Midgely) 3
Time—5:04.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD SWEEPSTAKES

of $200 each, half forfeit, for foals of 1866, one mile, had eleven entries, of which four started, viz.: Mr. PURDY's ch. f. *Tasmania*, Mr. SANFORD's ch. f. *The Nun*, Mr. CAMERON's b. f. imp. *Inverness*, and Mr. JEROME's b. f. *Rapture*. The pools in this race sold as follows: *Tasmania* $475, *Rapture* $330, *Inverness* $185, *The Nun* $120. *Inverness* jumped off with the lead, *Rapture* next, and *The Nun* and *Tasmania* together. At the quarter-pole *Inverness* was leading *Rapture* a length, and the latter was two lengths before the favorite. Going around the Club-house hill *Inverness* increased her lead, and came into the homestretch three lengths before *Tasmania*, who was twice as far before *Rapture*. Mr. CAMERON's filly had now the race in hand, galloping home the easiest of winners by six lengths in 1:49½. Coming up the homestretch *Tasmania* died away, and was beaten by both *Rapture* and *The Nun*; the latter gaining second place two lengths before Mr. JEROME's filly.

SECOND RACE—Sweepstakes, $200 each; half forfeit, for foals of 1866; one mile.

R. W. Cameron's imp. b. f. Inverness by Macaroni.... 1
M. H. Sanford's ch. f. The Nun.................... 2
L. W. Jerome's b. f. Rapture...................... 3
J. F. Purdy's ch. f. Tasmania..................... 4
Time—1:49½.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP,

a sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay, with $500 added by the Club, came next. There were eleven entries, of which seven started: *Vauxhall*, 95 pounds; *Abdel Kader*, 94 pounds; *Viley*, 93 pounds; *Nellie McDonald*, 94 pounds; *La Polka*, 88 pounds; *Sarah B.*, 86 pounds, and *Albuera*, 85 pounds. This was a good betting race, *Vauxhall*, the favorite, bringing in pools $240; *Abdel Kader* $160, MCDANIELS $210, *La Polka* $245, *Nellie McDonald* $125. *Vauxhall* and *La Polka* got off together, the latter quickly going in front, and cutting out the running at a rattling pace, *Vauxhall* being her immediate follower, with *Nellie McDonald* third, and *Sarah B.* fourth, the rest in a ruck, rendering it difficult to define their positions, except that *Viley* was last. As they passed the stand the first time *La Polka* was leading a length, *Vauxhall* second, *Abdel Kader* third, and the others as above noted. *La Polka* continued in the lead until after entering the homestretch, when *Vauxhall* came out, and challenging, chopped her down in a moment and won with apparent ease by two lengths in 3:09¼; the fastest time for a mile and three-quarters on record. *La Polka* was second and *Abdel Kader* third.

THIRD RACE—Handicap sweepstakes for three-year olds, mile and three-quarters, $25 entry, play or pay; $500 added by the Club.

McConnell & Thompson's b. c. Vauxhall, 95 pounds...1
M. H. Sanford's b. f. La Polka, 88 pounds.........2
T. W. Doswell's b. c. Abdel Kader, 94 pounds......3
Bowie & Hall's b. c. Viley, 93 pounds.............0
L. W. Pennock's b. f. Nellie McDonald, 94 pounds..0
D. McDaniels' b. f. Sarah B., 86 pounds...........0
D. McDaniels' b. f. Albuera, 85 pounds............0
Time—3:09¼.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP

was a sweepstakes of $25 entrance, play or pay, with $500 added by the Club, one mile, and closed with eleven entries, of which five started. These were *Invercauld*, *Canny Bairn*, *Attraction*, *Fenian* and *Edenton*. *Edenton* was the favorite in the pools, selling for $500; *Fenian* $405, *Canny Bairn* $150 and *Invercauld* $175. Just before the start *Fenian* came into favor, and sold for as much as *Edenton*. *Attraction* and *Canny Bairn* were first off, *Edenton* third, and *Invercauld*, who showed temper at the start, kicking out repeatedly, and smashing the pickets of the fence, fourth. Before the quarter-pole was reached the jockey of *Canny Bairn* was thrown off, breaking his leg, and her chance of winning, of which Mr. HUNTER was very sanguine, was extinguished. As they went around the Club-house hill, *Attraction* was leading, with *Edenton* next and *Fenian* third; but on the lower stretch *Edenton's* bolt was shot, and he fell back beaten. *Fenian* now joined his stable companion, *Attraction*, and the two raced home, *Fenian* winning easily by two lengths; *Invercauld* the same distance behind *Attraction*, and *Edenton* last. Time—1:49¼.

FOURTH RACE—Handicap sweepstakes for two-year olds, one mile.

A. Belmont's ch. c. Fenian, 85 pounds.................. 1
A. Belmont's b. f. Attraction, 82 pounds............... 2
R. W. Cameron's bl. f. Invercauld, 82 pounds........... 3
T. W. Doswell's b. c. Edenton, 85 pounds............... 4
Annieswood stable's b. c. Cannie Bairn, 82 pounds.. 5
Time—1:49½.

THE FOUR-MILE POST STAKE

had five subscribers of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, but only the representatives of two—L. W. PENNOCK's ch. c. *James A. Connolly*, and the Jerome Park stable's ch. c. *General Yorke*—came to the post. The betting was $100 to $20 on *Connolly*, who led from the start to the finish, and won easily by four lengths, in 7:42¾.

FIFTH RACE—Post sweepstakes, dash of four miles, $100 entrance, half forfeit; $1,000 added.

L. W. Pennock's ch. c. James A. Connolly............ 1
Jerome Park stable's ch. c. General Yorke.......... 2
Time—7:42¾.

THE HANDICAP PURSE

for horses only that had run at the meeting, dash of a mile and a quarter, brought out twelve runners—*Vauxhall*, *Twinkle*, *Uncle Vic* colt, *R.B. Connolly*, *Jubal*, *Local*, *Viley*, *Enchantress*, *Fanny Ludlow*, *St. Paul*, *Lizzie Rogers* and *Rocks*. The following pools will show how their chances were regarded by the turf speculators: *Vauxhall* sold for $900; *Fanny Ludlow* $725, WELDON's pair $275; *Connolly*, $150, and the field $200. As they passed the stand on the first quarter mile, (the start being from the three-quarter pole,) *Fanny Ludlow* and *Lizzie Rogers* were leading, with the favorite next. Before reaching the quarter-pole *Lizzie* drew in front, and led a couple of lengths around the bluff, *Fanny Ludlow* a length before *Vauxhall*, *Jubal* fourth, and the rest in a cluster, although the tailing had already commenced. On the lower stretch *Vauxhall* made his effort, and cutting down *Lizzie Rogers* and *Fanny Ludlow* with comparative ease, galloped home an easy winner by two lengths; *Fanny Ludlow* second, three lengths before *Jubal*, and the rest unplaced. Time—2:12½.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $500; handicap for horses only that had run at the meeting. One mile.

McConnell & Thompson's b. c. Vauxhall, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Verona, 95 pounds........... 1
F. Morris' b. f. Fanny Ludlow, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Molly Jackson, 88 pounds............ 2
J. W. Weldon's b. g. Jubal, 4 years, by imp. Balrownie, dam Julia, 97 pounds......................... 3
W. Kerwin's b. m. Kitten, late Twinkle, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Starbeam, 87 pounds........... 0
R. W. Walden's ch. c. Uncle Vic colt, 3 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, 88 pounds......... 0
J. O'Donnell's br. c. R. B. Connolly, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, 105 pounds............ 0
J. W. Weldon's ch. h. Local, 5 years, by Lightning, dam Maroon, 108 pounds.......................... 0
C. S. Lloyd's ch. m. Enchantress, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Ellen Bateman, 97 pounds.............. 0
Bowie & Hall's b. c. Viley, 3 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star, 92 pounds....................... 0
Jerome Park stables' ch. c. St. Paul, 3 years, by imp. Lapidist, dam Rhoda, 90 pounds............... 0
D. McDaniels' ch. f. Lizzie Rogers, 3 years, by Brether to Frank Allen, dam Jenny Rose, 88 pounds 0
J. F. Purdy's ch. g. Rocks, aged, 91 pounds........... 0
Time—2:12½.

The match for $1,000, half forfeit, dash of one mile, between Col. MCDANIELS' b. f. *Bonnie Lass* and Mr. CAMERON's br. f. *Inverglas*, resulted in the former walking over and receiving forfeit. A match between gentlemen's hacks, gentlemen riders, half-mile heats, was won by *Black Knight*, beating *Ruby* in two heats—time, 53¾ seconds, 57 seconds. This race terminated the meeting.

The Workingwomen's Protective Union.

During the last six months the Workingwomen's Protective Union, located at No. 44 Franklin-street, have received four thousand three hundred and forty applications for employment in the various trades and callings in which women are employed. Seven hundred and ninety of these persons were new applicants, who for the first time availed themselves of the benefit of the institution. Seven hundred and thirty employers registered their names for help, in numbers varying from one to thirty. Eighteen hundred and sixty-two persons have been sent to employment during the time. These persons have been of all ages, from children of 10 to gray-haired women of 78 years, irrespective of creed or nationality. Over one hundred complaints have been received, most of which have been satisfactorily arranged on a letter from the attorney for the Union, Mr. T. H. PARSONS, whose efficient action has been the means of collecting for these women, during the past six months, the sum of $415 19, which would otherwise have been lost to them. Whenever an appeal to the courts of law was found necessary the Union defrayed the necessary expenses, and paid over the amount of the claim to the women without any deduction whatever. In the month of September alone some $70 were collected, and three hundred persons furnished with employment. Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture for the benefit of the Union on Monday evening next, at the Cooper Institute. Subject—"Eloquence and Orators."

Frustration of a Possible Prize Fight and a Probable Invasion of Pennsylvania.

It will be remembered that for many weeks past, the short-haired fraternity of our City have pretended to be greatly exercised concerning a prize fight, alleged to be arranged between JOE WORMALD and O'BALDWIN, *alias* the "Irish Giant." The forthcoming affair was incessantly talked about, and industriously kept before the public by every possible means, and what is entirely unusual in matters of this kind, where the partes are in earnest, the scene of the expected mill was so far designated that the State of Pennsylvania was stated as the selected locality, and the date of the muscular encounter was fixed for the 13th inst. There was something ominous in this selection of the day, and when in addition it was averred by parties who should be advised in the premises, that neither of the named contestants was in training for the fight, the authorities of Pennsylvania became alarmed and saw in the proposed descent of the modern Vandals upon their soil as witnesses of a prize fight, only an army of carpet-baggers, intent upon assisting the unterrified Quaker Democracy in their approaching struggle with the "scalawags," and after which they expect to be confronted with such figures in the shape of election returns that it will sorely puzzle them to cypher out immense Democratic gains. This conviction furnished the occasion for the recent proclamation of Gov. GEARY, warning the marauders not to enter the State, but yesterday it led to something more than a *brutem fulmen*, by the action of Police Justice KELLY.

A proper complaint having been made before him as a Magistrate of the Fourth District Police Court, Justice KELLY issued a warrant for the arrest of WORMALD, and the document was intrusted to Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth Precinct. Yesterday morning that officer found WORMALD at the St. Bernard House, corner of Prince and Mercer streets, and notwithstanding his sighs and his protestations, took him into custody. Justice KELLY being at the time sitting at the Court of Special Sessions, Capt. MILLS conveyed his prisoner to the room of that tribunal. WORMALD was provident, probably from rugged experience, and had his bondsmen ready, and so when Justice KELLY required him to give bail in the sum of $1,000 not to engage in a prize fight in the State, and not to leave it for the purpose of engaging in such prize fight elsewhere, WORMALD at once executed the required bond and thus escaped even a brief residence in the Tombs. He and his friends immediately left the court-room, none the worse for the morning's adventure, except that they had been shorn of all pretence for the advertised hegira to Pennsylvania. If the roughs make the visit to that State they cannot plead the expected fight between WORMALD and the Irish Giant, as an excuse for their presence in the vicinity of the Keystone ballot-boxes.

It is proper to add that the chief actors in the drama of yesterday utterly scout the idea that the proposed pilgrimage was intended for the behoof of any political party. WORMALD claimed to be much chagrined by the arrest, as he thought his prospects good for knocking the Giant "out of time" and his money without much exertion. The bonded athlete professes not to know the person making the complaint before Justice KELLY, or in whose interest he was acting. He is only certain that a fight was intended, and that his chances of making a good thing have been spoiled by some officious intermeddler.

Sale of the Library of Fitz-Greene Halleck.

The valuable collection of books, engravings, and paintings belonging to the late poet, FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, are to be sold at auction on Monday evening, Oct. 12, at the salesroom of Messrs. LEAVITT & STREBEIGH, in Clinton Hall. In the catalogue it is announced that an autograph will accompany each lot, and in some instances there are original unpublished poems in the handwriting of Mr. HALLECK upon the fly-leaves of some of the books to be sold. It is an excellent opportunity of obtaining a reliable memento of one of the distinguished American poets. The collection also includes many presentation-volumes from such artists as BRYANT, DICKENS, LONGFELLOW and THACKERAY, which, of course, contain their autographs.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, is at the Astor House. Hon. J. B. Alley, of Massachusetts; Hon. E. B. Cornell, of Ithaca; Gen. S. C. Lyford, of the United States Army, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. F. W. Kellogg, of Mobile, and Hon. F. S. Stevens, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Profs. Dwight and Day, of Yale College, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Commodore Boggs, of the United States Navy, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Judge Hammond, of Maryland, is at the Coleman House. Hon. J. Balson, of Maine, is at the Union-place Hotel.

INDECENT ASSAULT.—Officer DUFFY, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested THOMAS W. HURRY, a married man, and a peddler, residing at No. 108 Mott-street, on a charge of committing an indecent assault upon the person of MARY ANN TAYLOR, aged 14, and an inmate of the same dwelling. The wife of the prisoner caused his arrest, and HURRY was locked up for examination.

An Earthquake Fund.

The undersigned beg to intimate to those who are desirous of contributing toward the relief of the sufferers by the late earthquake in the Republics of Peru and Equador, South America, that subscription lists for that purpose are open at their offices.

Subscriptions received will be handed to the Peruvian Minister at Washington for remittance to Peru and Equador in such proportions as subscribers may direct. The Peruvian Minister will acknowledge receipt of same in daily newspapers.

We believe that this work of charity will commend itself to all.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

FRYER—BAKER.—On Monday, Oct. 5, in this City, by Rev. A. D. Vail, ANDREW R. FRYER, of New-York, to Miss FANNIE L., daughter of Samuel and Mary Baker, of Sing Sing, N. Y.

MUSGRAVE—PARDEE.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Dr. Rogers, assisted by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., at the residence of the bride's father, S. BREWER MUSGRAVE to Miss HATTIE, daughter of Harris Pardee, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

GATES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, at his late residence, No. 5 East 12th-st., Gen. WILLIAM GATES, U. S. A., aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the military in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at Trinity Church, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HUNTER.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 8, Miss ANN HUNTER, daughter of the late Capt. Geo. Hunter.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Fresh Pond, L. I., on Sunday at 2 o'clock. Carriages at Hunter's Point at 12¾ o'clock.

HOYT.—At Danbury, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 8, RUSSEL HOYT, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services on Monday, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock.

LAFORGE.—Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 9, JAMES HENRY, son of Borut S. Laforge, in the 25th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, on Monday, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock M. Train by New-York and New-Haven Railroad leaves 27th-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., and returns to the City at 2 P. M. A further funeral service will be held at the house of his father, No. 317 West 27th-st., New-York, on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodrow, S. I., by the boat leaving Whitehall-st. on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

SIBLEY.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, WM. H. SIBLEY, Sr., aged 48 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHOLEY.—On Friday, Oct. 9, after a lingering illness, MARY B., wife of Charles Scholey, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her son, J. R. Van Nest, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 355 West 19th-st.

VAN DOORN.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, after a short illness, JANE M., wife of the late Peter V. Van Doorn, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Wallace and Edwin H., and son-in-law, Henry Krewolf, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 310 West 24th-st., (new number,) on Monday, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ New Jersey papers please copy.

CHARTER OAK LODGE NO. 249, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to attend a special communication this day, (Sunday,) Oct. 11, in Gothic Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, OTIS JUDSON.
By order of JAS. Y. WATKINS, Jr., M.
WM. B. SMEETON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

SPEECH OF HENRY LA FARGE, AT LEBANON HALL.

Last night the Radical Republicans attended at Lebanon Hall, to hear the opinions of the issues of the canvass. The address was as follows:

The principles affirmed in the Constitution guarantee no chance to despotism and political servitude to constitute itself into political servitude. The administrance, under the hands of Johnson, has paid no attention to the forms which constantly prescribe, so that they could think and examine if they were illegal or no, or in the attributions of the Constitution. The South has not yet found her ambition satisfied. Her partisans, the rebels and Copperheads, now armed, are dangerous. The loyal people, the enemies of their dangerous and cruel political authority are being excited against by seditious violations and arbitrary acts of social order. The act of 1792 says: "If the doctrine is true that the President can remove of his own will, then the clause of the Constitution which says he can appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate is proof that the Constitution is wrong. The acts of 1792 and 1865, and the Tenure of Office act of March 2, 1867, give the President power to appoint in case of death, sickness, absence from the seat of Government, or vacancy of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, or of the Secretary of the Department of War, for six months. The legislation of Congress and the statutes passed on this subject plainly give the power to remove to the Senate. The act of 1795 only gives the power to fill a vacancy for six months. Senator Trumbull says that were the act repealed he doubted whether he would have the power to remove. Now, the act of 1795 gives the power to appoint only in case of vacancy. Congress has the power only to remove; the power to appoint remains in the Constitution; whatever power is not delegated remains in the people. The Tenure of Office act expressly says that the President shall remove by and with the consent of the Senate. To be without a law, and have the law depend on a single will, and in effect but one and the same thing. The Constitution provides and makes the consent of the Senate necessary to every appointment and removal. The President, in appointing Lorenzo Thomas to fill the office of Secretary during the term of Secretary Stanton, intended to create a vacancy, which vacancy he purposely tried to fill by appointing Thomas, thus denying the constitutionality of Congress, and legal effect of the provision, with the purpose of breaking down the acts and interrupting the public service. Article 1 in the impeachment charges President Johnson with violation of the Constitution and Tenure of Office act. The following is the order removing Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General of the Army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.
Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.
To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Article 10 charges Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, with misdemeanor in office. The exaggerated speaking of President Johnson, most solely directed against the Congress, is to hit the dominant opinion in the South. His decided aversion against the Radicals; his small and unworthy opinion of the Legislature and the State Government of Louisiana; the entire loss of theory of political laws and of republican government, in extirpating the roots of loyalty in the establishment of the State Government, in the uncertainties of a complete change of administration, would seem to have made him amenable to a misdemeanor in office. His menaces against Congress and the austere virtues of the Republic, the Christian party, the light and moral of the Scriptures, which he reflects on, if you, if you will take up the riot at New-Orleans and trace it back to the Radical Congress, you will find that the riot at New-Orleans was undoubtedly planned by those who preached liberty and patriotism, the happiness of all and the government and equality of all, and the sovereignty of the people; who maintained the Democratic form and government of the country, the North as liberators of the South, the choice of laws, and the making of one people of the conquerors and the conquered; who maintained it with so much fidelity and energy. Was it Judas? was it one of the Twelve Apostles, or was it Thad Stevens? was it Wendell Phillips or Charles Sumner? who was the restorer of the National Convention and the sovereignty of the people? The white people of Camilla say that one pond contains twelve dead niggers; is this your Christ; is this the party of the great reform of Christian principles commencement of renovation of offices by this last Administration. The doctrines and ideas of the Copperheads have entered into the theory and practice for the development of man. The Richmond *Enquirer* says we do not approve the slaughter of the blacks, but this first encounter is but a presage of the fate that awaits the colored race, the exercise of reason and liberty in prey to despotism the affairs governed by men of no national principle, the human mind elevated and freed cannot assemble in meetings to give their opinions. Anarchy among the conquered revolutionists and rebels. The Constitution says what power is not delegated remains in the people; the right of removal is, therefore, lawfully and undoubtedly in the Senate. I think undoubtedly that President Johnson should have been convicted, it is incontestable that the power of appointment is in the Senate. The doctrine that the king can do no harm, was the doctrine that caused the revolt of the Colonies. The personal sentiment of individual liberty is in the Constitution. De Tocqueville says it was indispensable to the maintenance of the republican form of government that the representation of the Executive power should be subjected to the will of the people (De Tocqueville, vol. 1, p. 128.) The Constitution was framed by men who fashioned our Government subject to the written law of the land. The declaration of the Senate of Georgia declaring the seats of the colored men vacant, prove an unconstitutional opposition to State constitutions, the bill excluding colored men from juries is the first symptoms of a political change in the constitutions of the States and social unity modifying the character of the elections, civil equalty, and administrative centralization the political character of the rights of liberty, of the representatives of public sovereignty, changing the Constution to usurpation of the national sovereignty by the most violent and the worst instructed in political passions, giving no testimony of adhesion to the Government. The most essential conditions of the solidity of our Government is the liberty of the Press, but the principles which prevail in the Democratic Party, those haulers down of the American flag who destroyed our industry, ruined our commerce, caused oppression to all kinds of energy in the field of material and moral progress, show us the necessity of maintaining our domination over their ignoble and abominable politics.

THE WAR IS NOT YET ENDED.

The press was suspended, during the war, in New-York, the Secretary of War seeing the disorder that reigned in the State. We should respect the independence of the States when the Democratic Party have affirmed that there was no Government more miserable than ours, more corrupt, more oppressive, disorganizing the accomplishment of our projected reforms. We should not wait for the Government to come to that point of disorganization without the courage to fight the idiotic Administration. Congress should have a law to punish those cunning and intriguing rascals. The Government should take effectual possession by force of those dangerous principles to pure discussion and truth, and exercise of reason and liberty. Fort Lafayette should prevent the emissaries of their intrigues and their speaking, elevating the oppressions and miseries of the loyal people against the principle of liberty and individual thought. Gov. Seymour, the Democratic nominee for President, said: "It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, peace and prosperity." Frank P. Blair, nominee for Vice-Presidency, says: "The contest which we wage is for the restoration of constitutional government, and it is apparent we should make this contest under the lead of one who has given his life to the maintenance of constitutional government. See the assemblies massacred, whole populations abandoned to the sword, victims of the criminal apathy of the representatives of the Democratic Party and the causes of despotism. Do the tears of the afflicted speak of the 300,000 Union soldiers dead on the field, of those dying for the Union at Andersonville? Will they speak for the cries of unfortunate and the dead and livid bodies killed by the mob in New-York? are these popular guarantees of the law of the country for the cries and shrieks of the Union men and freedmen in the riot at Camilla as they were shot down and torn by bloodhounds. Give the people a fair chance. They are the men to stop and compare themselves with the Saviour, and everybody that differs with themselves in opinion, and tries to stay and arrest their diabolical and nefarious policy is to be denounced as a Judas. Give the people a fair chance. God willing, let the nation demand, "for our policy," natural limits, before revolution sets in, and political order, destroyed by anarchy and the ruin of States. Pendleton, the nominee for President of the Democratic Party, said in 1861: "To-day, Sir, four States of the Union have as far as their power extends seceded from the Union."

For four years the people went forth to battle when told by the Executive that the Government was but a rope of sand. The rights of making taxes and giving laws belong to the masses of society. HOWELL COBB, in his speech at Atlanta, Georgia, speaking of the freedmen and of the Radicals addressing them, said, "Well, if they are of their country, Africa is open to them again." Let it be confirmed by the people, and all those miserable reconstructed States, erected by fraud and force against the consent of the people and in defiance of the Constitution, shall pass away and perish without a struggle. Shall the hopes of four millions of freedmen be opposed by a cowardly and incapable party; by their double apostacy, in the power to fight for their rights in revolution; by the loss of civil and judicial constitution on the ruins of vanquished civilization, after the people have been delivered from their abominable despotism and their odious want of faith in the administration of justice; the profound ignorance of the democratic party degrading the developments of the history of social order and civilization; "drybones in the wrong cause;" steadfast in its purposes against progressive ideas; principles of true republicanism; mutilating and lowering ideas; inevitable alliance of despotism and anarchy; developing principles of violence; spirit of sedition against society and the restoration of civil rights; liberal and representative of the hopes and interests of national and public privileges and independence. Gen. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, the theory of our National Government is the great empire of political dismemberment, the principle of right and of liberty of administration. From the swollen waves of rebellion in the storm of party despotism, the clouds that wet the garden where the fresh breeze of Autumn spreads with silver the green grass sparkles twenty-eight thousand from sixty towns in the Mountain State, the first ray of the sun of liberty in the midst of darkness, civil appreciation of political consequences of conquest, the establishment of our destiny and Federal organization, the application of administrative centrality. In the elections New-York should exercise her legitimate power and right expressed through the ballot box, by having, if necessary, a Vigilance Committee to sustain the constitutionality of the elections of their representatives. As the hour of battle approaches along the line of defence, the love of country will touch the chord of human liberty. Under the flag of universal resentment, the oppression and extermination of loyal men will be the glittering instruments in the hands of the freedmen in the war of races for the ballot and progress of free principles. The spirit of liberty still sighs in the branches of the green cypress, over the ground where lie the three hundred butchered by Fort Pillow Forrest. The Angel of Justice will be the vigilant guardian for Him in whose hands the inhabitants of the world are but as locusts, and in the flames of treason and indignity made by minds of odious barbarity will shine the light of principles of liberty.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, (Hawks' Memorial,) East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. EDWARD F. BERKLEY, D. D., of St. Louis, will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY, the 11th inst., both in the morning and afternoon, services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will lecture on *Eloquence and Orators* in the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Protective Union. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; may be procured at the principal music stores, and at the door.

SOCIETY FOR THE INCREASE OF the Ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—The Triennial Meeting of this Society will be holden at Lion Church, corner Madison-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read and addresses delivered by Revs. E. L. DROWN, of New-Haven, GASSMAN, of Nebraska College, Dr. WATERMAN, of Providence, MARTIN, of Terre Haute, Ind., and Dr. JACKSON, President of Trinity College. Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, of Emmanuel Church, Boston, will preside and make the closing address.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Divine glory in the face of Jesus*, and at 7 o'clock P. M.; subject—*An open fountain for sin*. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Seats free. JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture for the benefit of the Sunday School at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP GREEN, OF Mississippi, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 11. Missionary addresses will also be made by Rev. Dr. CLEMSON, of Delaware, and Rev. W. R. JOHNSON, of Hudson, N. Y. Service at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. The Rector, Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, will preach in the MORNING. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, 7½ A. M., early service with the Holy Communion; 10½ A. M., sermon by Right Rev. Bishop ATKINSON; 3 P. M., address by Rev. PAUL MAZAKUTE in the Indian language, interpreted in English by Rev. Mr. HINMAN, and in signs by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET; 7½ P. M., missionary sermon and addresses by Rev. WISTAR MORRIS, Right Rev. Bishop KERFOOT and Hon. Mr. CORNWALL.

"THE MIDNIGHT MISSION."—Rev. JAMES O. MURRAY, D. D., Pastor of the Brick Church, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, on the invitation and in behalf of the "Midnight Mission," in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue, corner of East 42d-st., on which occasion he will, by request, repeat the sermon delivered in the Brick Church, in May last, for the same object. Divine service will begin at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42d-st., (south side,) between 7th and 8th avs.—This Church, formerly known as Bloomingdale, having been closed for ornamental and comfortable improvements, is now finished, and will be reopened on SABBATH, the 11th inst., with appropriate exercises, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, late of Kentucky.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who have kindly volunteered to assist in the musical part of the Missionary service, to be held in the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, are respectfully requested to meet for rehearsal at that place promptly at 3 o'clock on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 12.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 21st-st.—Right Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, Bishop of Minnesota, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Board of Missions hold service at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, when addresses are expected from Right Rev. Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska, and other clergymen.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School in the chapel at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting FRIDAY EVENING, at 8.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Bishop GREGG, of Texas, will preach in the MORNING. Missionary addresses in the EVENING, by Rev. G. H. MCKNIGHT and Rev. E. M. RODMAN. Services 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—Preachers for SUNDAY, Oct. 11, A. M.—Right Rev. Geo. D. CUMMINS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Kentucky. P. M.—Right Rev. SAML. A. MCCOSKRY, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Michigan.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery—No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4 o'clock. Short addresses by visitors.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING AT THE FIVE POINTS.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE will preach at 4 o'clock P. M. to the outside throng, on Paradise-square, in front of the Ladies' Mission. All classes are invited.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 55d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Bible Class at 9; preaching 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2½; preaching 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. MULCHAHEY, OF NEW-Bedford, Mass., will preach in St. Timothy's Church, SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 11. Entrance on 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HEBREW Christian Brotherhood, meetings are held every LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Astor-place, where Hebrew Christians relate their conversions—the true teaching of the Bible are compared with the doctrine of the Jewish Church and Jesus of Nazareth set forth as the Messiah. All are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place.—Right Rev. WM. M. GREEN, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi, will (D. V.) preach in this church SUNDAY MORNING. In the evening missionary addresses will be delivered by Right Rev. G. M. RANDALL, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Colorado, and others. Divine service will commence at 10½ and 7½. Seats free.

GRACE CHAPEL, 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE Academy of Music.—Right Rev. BENJ. B. SMITH, D. D., Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. HILL, of Athens, will preach the second in a course of *Sermons to the Young*, with an account of his work in Greece, at 3½ P. M. At the missionary service, in the evening, a number of distinguished clergymen will make addresses.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting will be held in the Central Baptist Church, Williamsburg, 4th-st., corner South 2d-st., on MONDAY EVENING Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. WM. POPE YEAMAN. Practice of Sunday School music under direction of W. F. SHERWIN, Esq., and five-minute addresses.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH AND CHRISTIAN MISSION, 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., Rev. S. KRISTELLER, a converted Jew, preaches SABBATH, 11th, at 2 o'clock, in the German language, and at 7½, evening, in English. Subject for evening—*The Messianic Promises*. Jews and Gentiles are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE PUBLIC OPENING EXERCISES of a new Sunday School will be held in Pike's Opera House, corner 23d-st and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 11, at 2 P. M. Short addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Rev. J. M PULLMAN, Rev. C. E. BLAKE, R. G. PARDEE, Esq., and other prominent Sunday School men. The public are invited.

A MISSIONARY MEETING WILL BE held in St. Timothy's Church, (Dr. Geer's,) on SUNDAY EVENING. Oct. 11. Addresses will be made by Right Rev. Bishop MCCOSKREY, of Michigan; Rev. J. H. ELLIOT, and WILLIAM WELSH, Esq., of Philadelphia. Service at 7½ o'clock. Entrance on 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., near Macdougal, Rev. THEO. A. EATON, Rector.—Rev. JNO. H. HILL, D. D., of the Greek Mission, at Athens, will preach at 10½ service, and Right Rev. H. C. LAY, D. D., and Rev. C. LOCKE, D. D., will make addresses at 7½ P. M. service. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York.—Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent.—Day School, 9 to 3; Sunday School, 2 to 3; singing and address, 3 to 4 o'clock. During this hour Rev. J. HYATT SMITH will, by special request, repeat his account of the Water-st. movement. It will be an interesting occasion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 127th-st., Harlem.—A missionary service will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Right Rev. W. H. BISSELL, D. D., Bishop of Vermont, and the Rev. T. C. PITKIN, D. D., of Detroit. All are cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING, CANAL-ST. CHURCH, No. 17 Greene, from 12 to 1 A. M.; opened and closed punctually. Merchants, clerks and others in business near Canal-st are specially invited to attend; also ladies who may be in or near Canal-st. at noon and have some minutes to spare.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HARLEM.—Services every SUNDAY at National Hall, 129th-st. and 4th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WILBUR F. PADDOCK, of Philadelphia, will preach in the morning, and Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK in the evening, SUNDAY, Oct. 11.

RIGHT REV. M. EASTBURN WILL preach in the Church of the Atonement, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock; and Right Rev. F. M. WHITTLE, Assistant Bishop of Virginia, in the EVENING of the same day, at 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-av., near 10th-st.—The 30th anniversary of the Sunday School will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1868, at 7½ o'clock. The former Superintendent of the School will address the meeting. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. By request of his congregation Rev. Dr. FOSTER will re-preach a number of sermons on the basis truths of religion. Subject for SABBATH, Oct. 11—*Divine Foreknowledge*.

CITY MISSION.—THE FIRST PUBLIC MEETING of the season, on behalf of City evangelization, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Dr. ADAMS'. Addresses by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS and Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Right Rev. JOHN JOHNS, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY. Service to begin at 10½ o'clock A. M. The afternoon service will begin at 4 o'clock.

ADVENT MEETINGS, NO. 138 WEST 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Elder ISRAEL DAMMON will preach at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M., and Elder J. G. HOOK at 3 P. M.; also corner Grand and Allen sts., in the evening. They will preach at No. 18 Cooper Institute A. M. and P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—FORMERLY worshiping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall, Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector. Divine service will be held TO-MORROW. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½. Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKS' ASSEMBLY Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, by Baptist laymen. Speakers next Sunday, Messrs. CHARLES J. GOODWIN and others. Singing under the direction of Mr. G. W. Hoffman. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PUBLIC SERVICES in the MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. The one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of this church will be celebrated on the 25th inst.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Free Conference at 3 in the side room.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, southwest corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Right Rev. W. E. ARMITAGE, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. F. POTTER at 7½ P. M. Bible Class for the Blind at 9½ A. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SCOTT. Evening, discourse to young people. Strangers cheerfully accommodated.

REV. WM. ISAACS LOOMIS, PASTOR of the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., will hold forth the word of life on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Special Bible Class at 3 P. M. All invited; seats free.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½, and 7½. Evening subject—*Paul at Ephesus*. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

A DAILY PRAYER MEETING WILL BE held EVERY MORNING, from 8½ to 9 o'clock, during the session of the General Convention, at the Church of the Atonement, Madison-av. and 28th-st. Right Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE will preside on Monday.

REV. M. G. HODGE, D. D., OF JANESVILLE, Wis.,) former pastor of the Hanson-place Baptist Church,) will preach at the Herkimer-st. Baptist Tabernacle, corner of Troy-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. and 7½ P. M.

"CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS," Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square, two blocks west of New-York Hotel.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Special attention to strangers.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. J. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector. Divine service in the Chapel of Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

WHAT IS COMING?—THE PASTOR OF Mount Zion, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Mystic Babylon and Her Approaching Doom*.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION in the Republican Wigwam, 46th-st., east of 8th-av., Divine service next SABBATH AFTERNOON, Oct. 11, at 4 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock. Prayer meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. G. H. SMYTH, of Washington, D. C., will preach in this church SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject SUNDAY MORNING—*Ins and Outs of Life*. In the EVENING the first of a new course of lectures on Divine Revelations.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—Special Service.—Right Rev. Bishop BEDELL, of Ohio, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR (EPISCOPAL,) corner of 30th-st. and Lexington-av.—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, will preach.

A B C OF SPIRITUALISM, AT NO. 551 6th-av., corner 33d-st.—One of the Fox Sisters SATURDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS. CHARLES FOSTER THURSDAY EVENINGS.

THE REV. CANON BALCH, D. D., OF the Cathedral, Montreal, will preach in St. Bartholomew's Church on SUNDAY MORNING next, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. C. D. Foss, the Pastor. Strangers invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM No. 18 Cooper Institute.—Preaching on SUNDAY by JOHN G. HOOK at 10½ A. M., and by ISRAEL DAMMAN at 3 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. WM. MORLEY PUNCHON, and in the EVENING by the Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Morning service at 10½ o'clock, and evening service at 7½.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock precisely.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach on SUNDAY next, morning and evening. All are invited.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN WILL PREACH in the Bedford-st. M. E. Church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 10, 1868.

$18,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R..	112¾	19 D. & H. Canal......	130
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '62........	112⅝	200 Boston W. P.......	16
		100 Wells-Fargo Ex.......	30
10,000 5-20 C., '64........	110¾	100 do........	29¼
25,000 5-20 C., '65........	110⅝	300 do....bet. call	29
16,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '65 new........	108⅝	100 Adams Ex.......	50¾
		100 do.......bet call	51¼
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	108⅝	170 Mer. U. Ex.......	23
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	65	100 do....bet. call	28⅛
40,000 do	6[illegible]¼	200 N. Y. Cen.......	129
10,000 Va. St. 6s, ex-c.	53⅝	100 do......	129⅜
45,000 N. C. St. 6s......	66⅛	300 do.......b60	129½
7,000 do....bet. call	66⅛	300 Erie......	48⅞
8,000 N. C. St. 6s new.	66	300 Hud. River......	134½
10,000 do....bet. call	65⅛	700 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	91¼
20,000 Missouri St. 6s..	91⅛	200 do.....	90⅝
2,000 do....bet. call	91⅛	200 do.....	90¼
8,000 Erie 3d M......	94	300 Reading......	96⅛
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95	100 do......	96⅝
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. Exten'd........	91⅛	2600 do.....	96⅞
		800 do.....b20	96⅞
3,500 Tol. & W. 2d M..	85	200 do.....b10	96¾
4,000 C. & R. I. 1st M. Bds........	102	100 do.....b3	96¾
		100 Mich. So. & N. I...	85⅛
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	103	100 do......	85⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	87⅝	100 Clev. & Pitts......	88¼
1,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st.	101	200 do.....	88⅝
11,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	77	100 Chi. & N. W....b10	90¼
20,000 do.....b30	77	100 do.....	90¼
10,000 Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs	54	100 Clev. & Tol.....	104
10,000 do.....b60	55⅛	15 Clev., P. & A.....	89
15,000 do....	54⅝	500 do.....	99½
10 Ocean Bank.....	108	750 Chi. & R. I.....	106⅛
10 Park Bank.....	152	100 do.....s30	106⅛
10 Canton Co.....	49⅛	100 do.....	106⅝
100 West. U. T.....	36¼	200 Mil. & St. P.....	100
200 do.....	36⅝	200 do.....b30	100⅛
100 do.....b30	36⅝	15 do.....	99½
200 do.....	36⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.....	100
200 Quick. Min. Co.....	24	300 do.....	99⅝
100 do.....b30	24⅛	200 do.....b30	100
100 do.....2d call	24	450 do.....	99½
300 Mar. Min. Co.....	8	200 do.....b30	99⅞
2200 Mariposa Pf.....	20⅛	300 Ohio & Miss....b30	29¾
500 do.....2d call	2[illegible]	800 do.....	29⅛
250 P. M. St. Co.....	128	10 Chi. & Alton.....	152
100 do.....	127⅞	24 Ohio & Miss. Pf.....	78
134 do.....	127⅞	200 H. & St. J. Pf..2d c	87

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.,	112¾	36,000 5-20, C., '65, new.	108⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, R., '62	105	75,000 5-20, C., '67.....	108⅝
		10,000 5-20s, C., '62.....	112⅝
26,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	110⅛	500 do.....	112½
		8,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅛
11,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '65	110⅝		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$2,000 Virginia 6s, new	54	200 Reading.....	96⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex...	29¼	200 do.....b10	96⅝
300 Adams Ex.....	51¼	300 do.....	96⅜
300 Mariposa Pf.....	20⅛	600 do.....c	96⅝
100 do.....	20⅛	200 do.....b15	96⅛
100 Quic. M. Co....b5	23⅝	1000 do.....	96⅛
200 do.....	24	50 do.....	97
400 Pacific Mail.....	128	100 do.....b30	96⅝
400 do.....	128⅛	400 do.....c	96½
200 do.....	128¼	800 do.....	96⅝
200 do.....c	128⅛	800 Clev. & Pitts. ex-d.	8[illegible]½
100 do.....s30	127¾	800 do.....	88½
100 West. U. T.....	36⅝	400 do.....c	88⅝
100 do.....b10	36½	800 Clev. & Tol.....	105⅝
300 do.....	36½	200 do.....b10	1[illegible]3¾
200 N. Y. Cen.....	129	400 do.....	103¾
500 do.....	129⅛	600 Chi., R. I. & P.....	106⅝
200 do.....b10	129¼	1100 do.....	106½
200 do.....b3	129¼	200 do.....b3	106⅝
3200 Erie.....	48⅞	300 do.....s3	106½
400 do.....b3	49	200 do.....	106⅜
500 Mil. & St. P.....s5	99¾	300 do.....b3	106½
300 do.....	100	300 Chi., & N. W.....	89½
200 P., Ft. W. & C....	111⅞	600 do.....	89⅝
800 do.....	112	200 do.....	89¾
200 do.....c	112	200 do.....s3	89⅞
900 Ohio & Miss.....	29⅝	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	89⅞
200 do.....b10	29¾	600 do.....	90
100 do.....b3	29¾	200 do.....b3	90
300 Mich. So. & N. I...	85⅛	100 Bruns. L. Co.....	8

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 T. St. 6s, new..	65	600 Pacific Mail.....	128⅜
5,000 do.....	65	50 Mich. Cen.....	118⅛
10,000 N. Car. 6s...ex-c	65¼	200 Mich. So. & N. I.b10	86
5,000 N. Car. 6s, new..	66	200 do.....	85⅞
200 Wells-Fargo Ex...	28⅛	800 do.....	85⅝
200 do.....	28⅛	900 do.....	86⅛
100 Adams Ex.....c	51	100 do.....b30	86¼
200 Canton Co.....	49½	1500 Clev. & Pitts.....	89
400 do.....	49½	800 Clev. & Tol.....	104⅞
200 West. U. T.....	36⅞	200 do.....s10	104¼
50 do.....	37	800 do.....	104⅛
200 N. Y. Cen.....	129⅛	400 Chi., R. I. & P.....	107⅛
200 do.....	129⅛	100 do.....	107
100 do.....s60	128⅞	50 do.....	106⅞
2600 Erie.....	48⅝	400 do.....	106¾
50 do.....	49	100 do.....c	106⅞
2200 Reading.....	97	300 Chi. & N. W.....	91⅛
1100 do.....	96⅞	200 do.....	91¾
100 Mil. & St. P.....s5	100⅛	200 do.....	91⅞
200 do.....	100⅛	800 do.....	91½
300 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	100	200 do.....	91⅝
500 do.....	99⅞	200 do.....	91¾
900 Ohio & Miss.....	29⅝	200 do.....	91⅞
100 do.....b15	29⅞	800 do.....	91½
600 Mariposa Pf.....	20⅛	1300 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	92
200 do.....	20⅛	300 do.....	91⅞

SATURDAY, Oct. 10—P. M.

There was a decline of ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. in the sales of Gold as compared with the last price of Friday night. The transactions of the day were at 138⅜@138⅜@138½@138¼@138@137⅞@138 ₰ cent., and they reflect a weaker market in the Gold Room than we have had to report for some months past. There was an easier supply of Cash Gold for the deliveries of the day, and the result of this ease and the reduced price, was a further advance in Bills on London and a good demand at 109¼@109½ for standard 60-day signatures, like BROWN, BELMONT and others of the same high class.

The Customs demand for Gold for the week is $2,764,350. The Banks lose $2,411,238 in their Gold Deposits, while the Treasury Office gains about the same amount. The Banks also decrease their Loans $3,956,286, and their general line of Deposits $5,865,180. They hold about the same average of Greenbacks as the week before—the difference being a decrease of $235,361.

The Money market of the week left off easy, and 6 ₰ cent. was rather the rule than the exception on demand loans to the Brokers. The outside lenders accept this rate quite freely, but most of the Banks stand out for 7 ₰ cent. on all classes of collateral.

The Public Funds were generally a fraction weaker than on Friday—the old 5-20s on the change in Gold and the Currency value of Bills drawn against 5-20s, and the new of 1867 because of a prevailing disposition among the Street operators to speculate for lower figures next week. These Bonds, however, closed in request at 108⅝ ₰ cent. The State Bonds were steady at the decline of Friday on Tennessees and North Carolinas. Pacific Mail was firm, and the Railway Shares strong in prices and active in movement. The favorites were Rock Island, the North Wests, Reading, Toledo and the St. Paul's. New-York Central rather tame at about 129; Erie exceptionally weak.

After the Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The demand for the Railways partially abated after 2 o'clock. No late Boards were held at the Exchange:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	104⅞	105
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅝
American Gold Coin	139	138
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	65	65½
Virginia Bonds, old	53⅞	53⅞
Missouri Bonds	91½	91½
North Carolina Bonds, old	66½	66
New-York Central	129	128⅞
Erie Railway	48⅞	47⅞
Reading Railway	95⅞	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅞	106⅞
Northwest Common	89½	91
Northwest Preferred	89⅞	91¼
Michigan Southern	85⅛	86⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	111½	111⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88¼	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	127⅞	128½
St. Paul Preferred	99⅞	100½
St. Paul Common	99	100½
Toledo and Wabash	62¼	62½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₰ cent. reg., 1881	112⅝	5-20 reg., 1867	108⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅝	5-20 reg., 1868	109⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	109½
5-20 reg., 1864	104⅝	5 ₰ cent. reg., 1874	113
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110½	5 ₰ cent. coup., 1874	119⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	104⅝	10-40 reg.	103⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	105
5-20 reg., '65, n. iss.	108⅜	6s Currency	99
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bor B'y Loan	108¾	Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870	100¼
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108¾	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101
N. Y. 7 ₰ c. Canal, 1870	100¾	Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	101
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1872	101	Ill. 6 ₰ c. War Loan	101
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1873	101	Indiana 5 ₰ cent.	94
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1874	101	Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1875	101	Tennessee 6 ₰ c. n. bds	65
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1877	101¾	Virginia 6s., ex c.	53⅝
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. Canal, 1878	101	Virginia 6s., new bonds	54⅛
Kentucky 6s	100	Georgia 7s, new bds	91
Illinois C. bonds 1880	100¼	North Carolina 6s	66¼
Ill. reg., 1880	100¼	N. C. 6s. new bonds	65⅝
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft '60	100¼	Missouri 6s	91
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft, '62	100¼	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	100¼	Rhode Island 6s	101

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	139	Metropolitan	140
Merchants'	125	East River	102
Mechanics'	129	Nassau	106
Union	120	Shoe and Leather	121
America	145	Corn Exchange	128
Phenix	108	Marine	150
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	Atlantic	102
Leather Manuf's	180	Importers' & Trad's	128
Seventh Ward	112	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100½
State of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	122½	First National	215
American Exchange	121	Fourth National	105
Bank of N. America	110	Ninth National	110
Hanover	114½	Gold Exchange	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	84¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	92	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	94	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	80
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	88	Gal. & Chi. extended	101¼
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91¼	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Chi. & R. I. Pac. Is.	94⅞
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M.. '75	100⅞	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99½
Harlem 1st M.	102½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87⅝
Mich. C. 8 ₰ c. '69-'72	114	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	115	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102⅝
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st M.	111½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d M.	93½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	101½	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100
Pacific R. 7s guar by Mo.	95	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	91
Ill. Cent. 7 ₰ ct. 1870	116¼	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	83	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102⅝
Con. 7 ₰ cent. conv.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	97⅜
Con. 7 ₰ cent. 1st M.	91¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	100	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. dv.	93
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	85	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	77
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	91
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91½		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $328,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $89,000; total receipts, $1,912,716 88; total payments, $3,425,155 63; balance, $94,905,645 74.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Oct. 9, 1868, was $2,465,477.

The Dry Goods Imports were $1,591,972, and the amount marketed was $1,800,460.

The American *Railroad Journal*, of this date, publishes an elaborate tabular exhibit of the indebtedness of railroad companies to the United States, presenting a monthly statement of the account between the United States and railroad companies indebted to the United States, for the sale of military railroad property under Executive orders of Aug. , and Oct. 14, 1865, and orders of the Quartermaster-General, for the month ending the 31st day of August, 1868.

The *Journal* also publishes the following comparison of the earnings of the Montgomery and West Point Railway for the years ending Feb. 28, 1867, and Feb. 29, 1868:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers	$226,127 19	$158,439 77
From freight	214,880 07	245,274 54
From United States mail	8,000 00	8,000 00
Total	$449,007 26	$411,714 31
Expenses, viz.:		
Maintaining road	$76,970 23	$90,830 02
Maintenance of rolling stock	64,818 16	48,088 00
Operating	106,253 60	115,450 91
Taxes	13,563 92	13,622 70
Total	$261,605 01	$267,992 33
Leaving	$187,402 25	$143,721 98
From which deduct extraordinay expenses, viz.:		
Bridges and culverts	$14,890 10	
Depots, division houses, &c.	19,239 25	
Rebuilding and changing gauge of locomotives	12,159 25	— 46,288 60
Leaving a balance of		$97,433 98

which has been applied to the payment of interest on the debt of the Company. The equipment of the road consists of twenty-one locomotives, five first-class and eight second-class passenger cars, six baggage and mail, eight conductors', two express, seventy-seven box, twenty-four platform, one wood, three crank, and twenty-one repair cars. The number of through passengers carried was 14,626; way passengers, 29,878; total, 44,504, against 50,618 in 1867, a decrease of 6,114. Total number of bales of cotton transported, 57,405, against 25,226 in 1867, an increase of 32,179.

The liabilities and assets of the Company, March 1, 1868, were as follows.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,644,224 00
Bonds due in 1863 and 1865		24,000 00
Mortgage bonds due in 1866		33,500 00
Bonds due July 1, 1870		100,000 00
Bonds due July 1, 1876		306,900 00
Mortgage bonds due July 1, 1881		719,500 00
Bills payable	$64,393 18	
Due on notes of the Company, secured by hypothecation of the bonds of the Company	160,000 00	
Southern Express Company	18,221 69	
Change bills in circulation	10,000 00	
Due on open accounts	36,822 78	— 289,427 65
Total		$3,117,561 65

ASSETS.

Road account—cost of 117 miles		$2,444,766 84
Locomotives, (inventory value,) 21		206,600 00
Cars, (inventory value,) 162		144,067 00
Machine-shop department, including materials		40,661 48
Car factory department		20,629 70
Roadmaster's department		19,718 70
Patents		3,280 00
Real estate at Montgomery depot		65,000 00
Land on line of road	$23,375 00	
Alabama and Florida Railroad stock, 1,408 shares	56 320 00	
Western Railroad stock	25,000 00	
North and South Alabama Railroad stock	3,600 00	
Steam-mill property and lands	26,870 70	
Columbus real estate	1,195 03	
Bonds Mobile and Great Northern Railroad Co.	3,000 00	
Due on open accounts and notes	16,244 38	
Cash on hand	17,232 82	— 172,837 93
Total		$3,117,561 65

President—CHARLES T. POLLARD.
Superintendent—DANIEL H. CRAM.
Treasurer—J. T. TODD.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of Oct. 6 says:

"The recent disastrous storm, we understand, has blown down the cane throughout the river parishes of the State. If this misfortune is general to the degree reported, the sugar crop of this year will not exceed 120,000 hogsheads, but we trust the reports are exaggerated and that the crop is affected only in spots where the cane is too thick, and that the result will not materially vary from the estimates hitherto made. It would be an unusual season, when some cane, generally planted on new and rich soil, are not blown down at this advanced period of the year, and we are informed, notwithstanding this recent drawback, the crop will exceed 100,000 hogsheads."

The Albany *Argus* publishes the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M., Oct. 7, 1868:

Wheat—Thomas N. Van Valkenburgh, Buffalo; M. S. Price, Buffalo; Dan. Harris, Buffalo; S. A. Waterman, Buffalo; H. Shattuck, Bbffalo; H. B. Lord, Buffalo; George N. Mitchell, Buffalo; Harvey Stewart, Buffalo; E. P. Case, Oswego; William Parker, Buffalo; G. W. Cramer, Buffalo; P. Devlin, Buffalo; W. C. Rogers, Buffalo; Thomas L. Halbert, Buffalo; Damon Wells, Buffalo; Frank Bachelor, Buffalo; A. M. Hitchcock, Buffalo; Mark A. Nichols, Buffalo; H. Van Vranken, Buffalo; Senator Kline, Buffalo; A. G. Gilbert, Buffalo.

Corn—Julia, Buffalo; C. V. Houghton, Buffalo; P. C. Clifford, Buffalo; M. H. Weaver, Buffalo; R. H. Beckwith, Buffalo; Charles Craig, Buffalo; H. Flanagan, Buffalo; Joseph Mattemore, Buffalo; Jerry Small, Buffalo; N. Althouse, Buffalo; Adelia, Buffalo; Rebecca, Buffalo; Major Keller, Buffalo; Dover, Buffalo; Harvey Wright, Buffalo.

Oats—R. R. Johnson, Buffalo; City of Utica, Buffalo; Shamrock, Buffalo; J. W. Booth, Buffalo; Fairhaven, Buffalo; L. Rankin, Buffalo; Dunderberg, Buffalo; F. Shoemaker, Buffalo; Champion, Buffalo; Wide-Awake, Buffalo.

Barley—Collingwood, Oswego; Sage Schuyler, Montezuma; Wm. S. Fenn, Montezuma; Emma Edwards, Oswego; Coquette, Oswego; E. M. Fort, Oswego; J. A. Banker, Geneva; Mame, Montezuma.

Wheat and Barley—Miss Lucy, Montezuma; John Lewis, Penn Yan.

Barley and Corn—Dan Brown, Montezuma.

Rye—M. H. Phillips, Buffalo.

Peas—Wm. Avery, Jr., Buffalo.

Lumber—E. Bundy, Oswego; Col. G. N. Baker, Buffalo; Safe Return, Buffalo; A. J. Bowley, Oswego; Andy Johnson, Buffalo; John J. Taylor, Buffalo; Alex. Huling, Buffalo; Durock, Lyons Falls; Ontario, Rome; Arch Hess, Buffalo; C. H. Whitney, Salina; Three Sisters, Buffalo; John D. Murphy, Buffalo; S. O. Travis, Buffalo; Byron & Willie, Buffalo; C. Harris, Boonville; George A. M. Brown, Rome; E. C. Starks, Buffalo; Sile, Oswego; Wm. House, Buffalo; Jas. Bowley, Buffalo.

Staves—D. Harter, Buffalo; L. J. Martin, Tonawanda; D. Moore, Jr., Tonawanda; G. H. Poppleton, Tonawanda.

Coal—Fall Brook, No. 8, Geneva; Bull's Eye, Geneva; H. Early, Geneva; A. Kissam, Geneva.

Oil—Allian, Buffalo; Lockport, Buffalo; Lafayette, Buffalo; Erie, Buffalo; Lancaster, Buffalo.

Flour—City of Troy, Rochester; Euphrates, Rome; City of Syracuse, Rochester; General Grant, Rochester; George W. Tifft, Albion.

Ashes—J. H. DeGraff, Syracuse.

Apples—A. D. Phelps, Utica.

Cheese—Billings Wheeler, Utica.

Petroleum—Brockport, Buffalo.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Sept. 28, says of the British Corn trade:

"Although the week up to Friday was sunny and dry, we then had another fall of rain, very serviceable to vegetation; but much more is still wanted to replenish the streams and reservoirs. The past drought has much cleaned the land, as well as cleared it of many hurtful vermin, especially slugs, while it has brought a crop of acorns only comparable to Wheat in quality and abundance. Where oaks abound, these, if carefully gathered, may help stock through the coming Winter. Wheat prices have again rather hardened, the average advance being nearly 1s. ₰ quarter; but the London millers, having reduced their prices 4s. ₰ sack, in the face of a rise of 1s. ₰ quarter on Wheat, will of course discourage the least upward movement. Whether they were right in their anticipations remains to be seen; but well-to-do farmers, not being under their control, can settle that question before we have a set in of large foreign supplies. At any rate, if bakers follow the movement, it will be a benefit to the public, and give more notoriety to unreasonable rates. The French markets, as well as Paris, are rather dearer for Wheat, like ourselves. Whether the Spanish insurrection will send up prices still higher in that country must depend on the promptness either of the extinction or success of the movement. But should there be protracted bloodshed, agriculture must be put back, and rates yet further advanced. Belgium has paid rather more for Wheat; but Europe generally, as well as New-York, have noted little change in prices. It is remarkable that while some are laboring might and main to depress the value of Wheat, there should at the week's close be an active sale off the coast of Berdianski Wheat at 56s. ₰ quarter for Irish account; while the chief demand on Friday's market was, for the same country, for Spring American and Saxonsca qualities, one house alone having placed 2,500 quarters on fully Monday's terms. We have now the statistical return of the growth of Wheat in Great Britain before us, which exhibits a growth of 3,646,260 acres. This, at four grains to the acre, would be 14,585,040 quarters, and if we add two bushels ₰ acre more for the excellence and quantity of the Flour, we shall raise it to 15,496,605 quarters; but on the consideration that we have begun the consumption of new one month earlier, we shall bring the total down to about 14,000,000. The moderate rate of six and a half bushels for each person of the 25,000,000 population will bring our real wants to 20,312,500 quarters, so that we shall still require at least 6,312,500 quarters foreign for the new cereal year, even leaving out Ireland.

The arrivals off the coast since 18th September were 129 cargoes, of which 50 cargoes were Wheat, 33 Maize, 23 Barley, 14 Beans, 7 Rye and 2 Lentils."

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1868.

SIR: I have received the plan and survey of the Oakland Distillery No. 2, in your district. In the survey you state that the average fermenting period varies from sixty-six to seventy-two hours. The fermenting period must be fixed and definite. It may be the sixty-six or seventy-two hours, but the distiller in his notice cannot be permitted to state it as varying from sixty-six to seventy-two hours.

You also state that the distillery produces two kinds of whisky by means of a wooden still, to make singlings or low wine, which are then doubled in a copper still. The plan shows two copper stills and one wood still, to each of which is attached a worm or condenser.

As I understand your statement, Mr. MATTINGLY produces, in the first place, low wines or singlings entirely, and this he redistills, thereby increasing the proof to the degree required. This is clearly in violation of the law and cannot be permitted. The singlings or low wines produced by him in this way are distilled spirits as defined in section four, and as such are subject to the tax imposed upon distilled spirit, and must come directly from the worm to the receiving cisterns, and from thence to the distillery warehouse, and before they can be redistilled they must be regularly withdrawn therefrom upon the payment of tax, and even then such distillation cannot be made upon the distillery premises, but if made at all, it must be made in the same premises authorized by law to be used by the rectifier.

The law is clear and explicit in relation to this matter, and you will see that distillers in your district conform to the requirements, and Mr. MATTINGLY cannot be permitted to run his distillery until the required changes are made. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

EDGAR NEEDHAM, Assessor Fifth District, Louisville, Ky.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1868.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 22d inst., that your decision respecting liability on the part of those who sell cattle, "although only agents," and their liability to be assessed the duty of one-tenth of one per cent. on such sales in excess of $10,000, is approved.

The person who buys, sells or deals in cattle, sheep or hogs, whether as agent or principal, is liable to a special tax of $10, and if he sells in excess of $10,000 yearly, is required to make monthly returns of same to the Assessor of the district in which such sales are made.

Returns of all sales are to be made to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor of the district where the same are made, and the Assessor should then forward such lists to the Collector of the district in which the party making the same resides, in order that the tax may be paid to the Collector of said district; but the principal to any sales of cattle should nevertheless be required to return all sales made by or for him, and may then claim as a deduction such sales as he can show, to the satisfaction of the Assessor, have already paid the tax.

THOS. HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

C. G. MEGRUE, Esq., Assessor Second District Ohio.

Factitious Interference with the Money Market.

From the Financial Chronicle, Oct. 10.

The sudden advance of two to three per cent. in the rate of interest, at the close of September, was not wholly unexpected with those familiar with the sinuosities of Wall-street. In September and October the crop movements usually take a considerable amount of currency from the New-York banks to the interior, and call for an increase of discounts; and as the banks are required to make up their quarterly statement on the first Monday in October, there are always ordinary causes at work about the close of September, which expose the loan market to extraneous and artificial interference. This year, owing to well-known causes, less currency was sent West in September than usual, and the rediscounting of grain bills was also on a limited scale; the result being that money was loaned on call at four per cent, up to near the close of the month, against full seven per cent. at the same period of last year. So little was this ease expected that Wall-street dealers borrowed largely in August and early in September at six and seven per cent. on three months' time; and these anticipatory transactions so far reduced the demand for call loans that there can be little doubt the low rates would have been continued into October had the market been allowed to take its natural course. During the last week of the month, however, certain operations were undertaken designed specifically to tighten the market, and money suddenly became so scarce that, upon a large proportion of the call loans made outside the banks, rates of interest were paid above the legal limit. These transactions were conducted by wealthy combinations of stock speculators, the object being to break down the prices of securities; a purpose, however, which was not realized, the larger holders of stocks having fortified themselves by time loans. Both gold and securities appear to have been used for borrowing greenbacks, the currency thus obtained being either locked up in the borrower's safe, or sealed up and used as collateral for new loans, and the operation repeated to any extent consistent with the secrecy necessary to such a transaction. It is estimated that, in this way, several millions of legal-tender notes were temporarily held out of circulation until Saturday last; when, the banks having completed their preparations for the quarterly statement, the money was returned into circulation. The operations imply a collusion between bank managers and the speculators conducting them, to which it is difficult to conceive how any conservative bank official could lend himself. There is some reason for supposing, however, that bank officers may have been overborne through the parties to the "tying-up operations" securing temporarily a large amount of the stock of the bank.

These operations are not a violation of any existing law; nor is it perhaps desirable that any effort should be made to restrain them by legal enactment; for means would always be found to evade any such restrictions. The remedy must rather be found in the moral opprobrium which ever falls upon those who adopt dishonorable expedients in business, and in the measures of self-protection which are early learnt by those who suffer from these transactions. Last Fall, the expedient of locking up greenbacks was successful; holders of stocks were compelled to realize, panic seized upon the stock market, securities declined heavily, brokers first failed and then merchants; and out of this ruin the authors made rich gains. The lesson, however, was too costly to be soon forgotten; and the result was that, although the locking-up process was tried previous to the Spring quarterly bank statement, parties carrying securities were found to have protected themselves by long loans, as they have done in this last instance; so that after one successful experiment, there have been two unsuccessful. It is reasonable to hope that the participators in these disreputable raids upon the loan market, after finding that they only gratuitously degrade themselves before the community by their efforts, will adopt more honorable means for conducting their speculations. It is nevertheless a reflection upon the business morality of the financial metropolis of the country that prominent capitalists, controlling large corporate interests, should be found willing to stoop to such degrading and mischievous expedients. Such proceedings have a direct tendency to encourage laxity of honor in Wall-street operations generally, and to lower the standing of that practical integrity which has made the broker's word as good as his bond; they strike at the foundation of all confidence and good faith.

An attempt has been made in some quarters to throw the blame for the late stringency upon the Treasury Department, as if to conceal the real authors of the derangements. A fair examination of the facts, however, will, we think, exonerate the Government officials from all responsibility. On the 1st of September the Treasury held in its vaults but $15,000,000 of currency. There was good reason for expecting that the receipts from internal revenue in September would fall below the disbursements of the month; while it was necessary to keep in view the possibility of the banks, in preparing for their quarterly statement, having to present a portion of their Three per Cent. Certificates for redemption. Under these circumstances it was clear that the Secretary must resort to the sale of bonds or gold, or both, in order to realize currency; although the extent to which it was necessary to carry these sales could be ascertained only by the gradual discovery of the amount of the disbursements; so that a certain portion of the sales was of necessity thrown toward the latter part of the month. The Assistant Treasurer commenced with the sale of bonds; and from the last debt statement it would appear that $3,600,000 of Five-twenties were sold, realizing about $4,000,000. After the third week of September the sales of bonds were suspended, and on the 22d the Assistant Treasurer began to realize on gold, continuing his sales until the 30th, and selling in all $2,300,000. During the sales of bonds, and of nearly one-half of the sales of gold, money was extremely easy, call loans being 3@5 per cent.; and, upon the stringency setting in, the sales of gold were suspended, and the checks received against the sales of the last two or three days of the month were held back from presentation at the banks, out of voluntary consideration for their convenience. There was certainly nothing in these transactions calculated to interfere with the convenience of the banks; on the contrary, the Department showed a commendable readiness to accommodate them, as far as possible, when they had been subjected to pressure from speculative combinations. It is true that the Treasury realized, in September, about $7,250,000 in bonds and gold, taking temporarily that amount out of the banks; but these receipts were immediately disbursed; indeed, from the fact of the currency balance being on the 1st of October only $13,300,000, it appears that the Treasury paid to the banks in September $1,700,000 more than it received—a fact which again shows the pressing necessity of the Secretary realizing upon gold and bonds. In view of these facts, we cannot but regard the late animadversions upon the action of the Treasury in these matters as very inconsiderate, not to say uncandid and unjust.

The frequent recurrence of extraneous tampering with the market has led many to doubt the wisdom of the provision in the National Bank act requiring the banks to make a statement of their condition on the first Monday of each quarter. The knowledge that on a certain day of April and October, periods when money is always most active, the banks are apt to call in loans in order to place their affairs in a conservative condition, holds out a temptation to seize the occasion for producing an artificial stringency; and so strong is the inducement that the experiment has been made repeatedly upon an extended scale, and the recurrence of the April and October statements has thus become a source of much uneasiness in the money market and of regular periodical disturbance to business. It has been proposed, therefore, that Congress should remedy the evil by requiring the statements to be made, not upon any fixed and invariable date, but at periods to be determined from time to time by the Comptroller, and always antecedent to the date of notification and of the required return. In this way, it is urged, the dangers and the inconvenience, as well as the deceptions attendant upon the present system of statements, would be effectually obviated. There are, however, obvious objections to this proposed change, but we forego for the present the discussion of the subject.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before Chief Justice Hunt and a full Bench.

THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF POLICE OVER POLICEMEN.

The People ex rel. Cook vs. The Board of Police.—The argument in this case, already reported, was concluded yesterday. The relator argued that the whole proceeding by the Commissioners of the Board of Police was void on general principles; that they charged Cook with the consequences of their own act, *i. e.*, their dismissal of him in 1861. There was no necessity for their taking this course, because justice would be done more equitably when the relator should bring them before a court on a claim for his salary, when they could set up his absence as a defence; that their interest, and even more their *animus*, precluded them from being just, or in any sense judges; that they did not proceed according to statute; that the charge against the relator was not properly framed; that the act provided for the monthly payment of salaries "subject to such deduction each month as the Treasurer shall make to satisfy fines, &c.," and hence the judgment was unauthorized in amount, and wrong in form. The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. H. Arnoux for relator.
Mr. Vanderpoel for defendants.

RIGHT OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS TO COMMISSIONS.

James A. Briggs et al. vs. Edward Rowe.—In March, 1858, the defendant sold his house to a Mrs. Ravenhill for $14,000. The plaintiffs claimed $140 for broker's commission, and the defendant declining to pay it, brought suit. The first trial the plaintiffs had a verdict, but on appeal the verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered. On the second trial the Judge non-suited them and the plaintiffs appealed.

It appears that six or eight months previous to the sale, the defendant had placed his house at $16,000 with a broker of the name Hondlow and with the defendants. That Mrs. Ravenhill or her agent had some talk with Hondlow about it in January, 1858, that the plaintiffs some time in the latter part of February or beginning of March had a conversation with Mrs. Ravenhill's agent, and gave him a memorandum of the property and named her to Mr Rowe, and that within a few days after the agreement for a sale was made at the reduced price of $14,000. Mr. Hondlow claimed the commission, and Mr. Rowe offered the plaintiffs to pay them if they would indemnify him. They declining, he paid Hondlow on receiving a bond of indemnity. On evidence, showing these facts, and even more strongly that the sale was really made through their introduction, the plaintiffs claim that they have made out the employment to sell, the sale, and that their acts were the procuring cause of the sale; that all that is necessary to entitle a broker to his commission is to produce to his principal, a party with whom the owner is satisfied, and who contracts for the purchase of the property at a price acceptable to the owner; that their evidence uncontradicted clearly showed such performance; that the claim of Hondlow was not necessarily inconsistent with their claim; but if it were, then it was for the jury to say whose acts were the procuring cause, they having given sufficient testimony to warrant the jury in finding that Hondlow had nothing to do with the sale, but that they had.

The respondent is to submit points under the rule.
Mr. North for plaintiff's appellant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 10.

Before Judge Jones.

THE GRECIAN BEND IN COURT.

W. B. Fredericks & T. W. Bacon vs. H. D. Turner and —— McCaffrey.—This is a case in which plaintiffs apply for an injunction to restrain defendants from selling certain cards containing a picture entitled "The Grecian Bend, a la Francaise," and under the picture the query, "Suis-je mise a votre gout, Monsieur? How do you like my style, Sir?" the same being a thorough copy of a card previously designed and published by the plaintiffs under a copyright obtained in the office of the Clerk of the Southern District Court in New-York. The order to show cause was made returnable to-day, when the defendants urged that the Court had no jurisdiction over the case, as the question of copyright was purely one within the province of the United States Courts to dispose of. Plaintiffs claim that wherever the title is obtained the property is located in the State, and is subject to the State laws under which they plead for protection. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

Edwin Bogardus, Wm. H. Roosevelt, Bernard Petry, Margaret Clark, John F. Turner, Sophia Beebe, Henry H. Elliott, Christina Flemming, Jacob Hasselbach, John Read, Frances Hogan, Sarah Duston, Mary Brown, William Couch, James Brien.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased: Thos. Davis, Agnes T. Sedwith, Electa R. Morse, Elizabeth J. Jeroliman, Margaret Dooley, Wm. R. Ellis.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Guardians were appointed as follows: Mary Hurxthall, guardian of Ben, Florence and Lewis, Carrie and Belle Hurxthall; Mary Cashman, of Wm. Fitzgerald; Frederick Clement, Jr., of Wm. N. and Freak J. Clement; Elizabeth Hughes, of Susan, Mary and Matthew Boyle; John Denner, of Nicholas Schlageter, Christina Bucking.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar yesterday embraced twenty-five cases of assault and battery, sixteen of petit larceny, five of cruelty to animals, two of embezzlement, one of defrauding hotel keeper, one of malicious mischief, one of keeping disorderly house, and one of violation of health law. The tri-weekly crop of crime, it will be seen was of a motley character, and it was as trivial as it was varied. Some few of the cases that promised to be of importance were postponed, and the only matter worthy of notice was not, strictly speaking, connected with the business of the Court, and is reported in another column.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 10.

By Judge Ingraham.

George Wagner *vs.* The New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company; motion granted.

Kamp *vs.* Loomis; motion granted.

Kromberg *vs.* Pruyn; motion granted.

By Judge Barnard.

J. R. Stuart *vs.* James Fisk, Jr., et al.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 10.

By Judge Jones.

Connor *vs.* Connor; the law does not authorize the issue of an order of arrest in a case like this.

Robinson *vs.* Robinson; motion denied without costs.

Haas *vs.* May: motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Herman Rosenberg *vs.* J. Baisley Devoe et al.; motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Frederick Kohlertz *vs.* John Kelly, late Sheriff; order of substitution of attorney granted.

Milly P. Laurply *vs.* Frederick B. Betts; order of arrest granted.

Valentine Benner *vs.* James W. Fowler et al.; order to examine judgment debtor granted.

Elijah R. Aumach *vs.* The Columbian Insurance Company; order of discontinuance granted without costs to either party.

George W. Beers *vs.* John T. Hendrickson et al.; order allowing amended complaint granted.

Henry Weil et al. *vs.* Marcelin Bourdon et. al.; order for substitution of attorney granted.

Frederick Armbruster et al. *vs.* John Fischer, sued as Frederick Fischer; order of discontinuance granted without costs to either party.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In re John Percy; motion for reargument denied,

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—OCT. 9.

Before Judge Bedle.

RESULT OF LEAVING THE "LIMITS"—ALLEGED PERJURY.

Dudley vs. Currey et al.—About a year ago Dudley obtained a verdict against defendant for $1,520 40, value received. Currey would not pay the money, and attempted to obtain a discharge from the Bankrupt Court, but the Judge considered his schedule as fraudulently drawn, and so ordered him back into custody. A short time subsequently, Daniel Toffey and Brien Smith went security for the prisoner, and he was discharged from jail, but his freedom was limited to the Hudson City limits. On the 18th of March last, Mr. Dudley and another gentleman saw him in a car in Hoboken, and, under such circumstances, Mr. Dudley asked for a verdict for the full amount of his claim, with costs against all the defendants. Currey swore positively that he was home on the 18th of March, sick; but the jury believed otherwise, for they rendered a verdict for $1,774 45. Judge BEDLE said he would consider the advisability of having Currey prosecuted for perjury. J. Dixon, Jr., for plaintiff; A. S. Clarke for defendant.

Isaac L. Cooke vs. Hugh McFadden.—This was an action to recover the amount of checks and notes due by defendant to plaintiff. A few years ago McFadden owed Mr. Besherrer some money, for which he gave bills and checks. There were also some business transactions between a man named Bishop and McFadden and Besherrer, the result of all of which was that Cooke got into his possession several bills, for which he alleged McFadden became responsible. Defendant denied that the money was due, and said that by some oversight the bills when paid were not collected in. The jury found a verdict for two of the bills, amounting to $515 94.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

Detectives IRVING and COYLE, of the Central Office, arrested THOMAS ALLEN, *alias* Boyd, a well-known confidence operator, on a charge of having swindled WM. C. TURNER, a school-teacher from Nassau, Mich., and an invalid, out of the sum of $285. The victim arrived in New-York a few days ago, intending to proceed to California, and was on board the steamship *Ocean Queen*, arranging for his passage, when he was accosted by ALLEN, who, finding out where TURNER hailed from, pretended to be from Michigan, and intended going on to San Francisco. The coincidence seemed to please the schoolmaster, for he made no objection to a short walk with ALLEN, who soon succeeded in borrowing the $285 from TURNER, under pretence of going to get what purported to be a $1,000 United States bond cashed at the bank, though the "bond" proved to be a worthless piece of paper. When arraigned before the Magistrate the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

LARCENY OF OIL.

THOMAS WHITE and HUGH RODEMAN were arrested by Detectives STILLWELL and HAGGERTY, of the Second Precinct, on a charge of stealing six barrels of oil, valued at $60, from GEORGE MITCHELL, of No. 124 William-street, and as a portion of the property was found in their possession, the Magistrate locked them up for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

THE OLD STORY.

LEOPOLD WAGNER, of No. 34 Vandam-street, told how he had met JENNIE GIBSON on the street and accompanied her to a room at No. 76 Greene-street, where he displayed his gold watch, worth $100, in reply to a question as to the time, and then put it under the pillow. JENNIE went out, locking the door behind her, and he says that under these circumstances he went to sleep, and did not awake until about 4 o'clock the next morning, when persons talking in the room disturbed his slumbers. He felt for his watch, and it being gone, he went forth in search of an officer. JENNIE being arrested and arraigned, described herself as a native of Pennsylvania, 23 years of age, and a housekeeper, and she denied all the allegations of WAGNER. She was, however, committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY IN DUANE-STREET.

Some nights since the store of TAYLOR & LUDLUM, No. 149 Duane-street, was entered by burglars, who managed to escape unobserved with $800 worth of silks and velvets. Of course the matter was given to the Police, and the detectives generally looked longingly after the marauders. Detective LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, however, was more successful than his *confreres*, and obtained such information that he induced Capt. DAVIS to accompany him with several officers and establish a watch upon the house No. 182 Forsyth-street. Presently JOHN CLARK, *alias* "Bourbon Johnny," and WM. MEYERS, carrying a heavy bundle between them, emerged from the house. They were taken into custody, and the bundle proved to contain a portion of the stolen property. The house was then searched, and all the remainder of the property was found. Having also the expressman who had been hired by the two men as a witness, Detective LYON had thus made out a good case, and his prisoners were committed for examination.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED.

Yesterday afternoon Detective LYON and Officer HERRING, of the Tenth Precinct, noticed a man in Stanton-street, near Forsyth, bearing a bag which seemed to be very heavy, and whose appearance and actions were quite suspicious. The officers therefore felt justified in arresting him, and were rewarded by finding in the bag one of the most complete and elegant sets of burglar's tools that has ever fallen into the hands of the officers. There was everything there necessary to the plying of the furtive art, and the tools were declared to be competent to open anything, from a pantry-door to a burglar-proof safe. The prisoner gave the name of ANDREW MIDDLETON, and was not equal to the task of giving any satisfactory account of himself. He was sent to the Special Sessions for trial.

STREET ROBBERY.

Friday night, at a late hour, THOS. BURKE, of No. 50 East Broadway, being on his way home, on the corner of Bowery and Hester-street, encountered JOHN LYONS, WILLIAM IRVING and others, who insisted upon his taking a drink and otherwise "chaffed" him for a time. Finally getting away from them, he found he had been robbed of his watch, worth $15. Officers KELLAR and LONG, of the Tenth Precinct, took the matter in charge, and arrested LYONS in a saloon and found the stolen watch on his person. The prisoner was committed for trial.

PERILS OF LODGING-HOUSES.

JOHN NEWELL keeps, or, more correctly, kept a lodging-house at No. 7 Catharine-slip, and to this hostelry went WILLIAM WHITE, of No. 45 Cherry-street, one night lately for a little slumber. He had it but alleges that his sleep was rudely broken by the inroad of NEWELL, whom he found in the act of taking $35 from the pockets of his pantaloons. NEWELL, refusing to return the money, was arrested and held for examination on a charge of grand larceny.

JEWELY STOLEN.

WILLIAM BURRILL, of No. 102 Fourth-avenue, was on the 18th of September the owner of jewelry valued at $126, and one JOHN SULLIVAN was a boarder in the house. Suddenly the jewelry and SULLIVAN disappeared simultaneously, and yesterday SULLIVAN being found at No. 69 East Twelfth-street, the missing property was discovered in his trunk. Officer DUNLOP, of the Seventeenth Precinct, took him in custody and he was committed for trial.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—The Fall Inspections—Miscellaneous News.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Oct. 3:

Ninth Brigade—W. D. Woodhall, Engineer, with rank Sept, 22, *vice* James McKoun, resigned.

Tenth Regiment Infantry—Daniel S. Benton, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank Sept. 11, *vice* Geo. W. Warren, resigned; John Burn, Major, with rank Sept. 11, *vice* D. S. Benton, promoted; Wm. A. Hamilton, Captain, with rank Sept. 10, *vice* A. C. Judson, resigned; Frederick Beschkee, First Lieutenant, with rank Sept. 14, *vice* A. J. McAvoy, cashiered; George W. Walker, First Lieutenant, with rank Sept. 15, *vice* D. Hunter, dismissed; Lucien Barnes, Second Lieutenant, with rank Sept. 10, *vice* H. M. Watson, resigned; J. A. Brown, Second Lieutenant, with rank Sept. 15, *vice* Geo. W. Walker, promoted.

Twentieth Infantry—Walter A. Van Rensselaer, Colonel, with rank, Jan. 1, *vice* J. B. Hardenbergh, removed from district; Patrick J. Flynn, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank, Jan. 1, *vice* W. A. Van Rensselaer, promoted Colonel; M. P. Schoonmaker, Major, with rank, Jan. 1, *vice* M. Snyder, removed from district.

Twenty-first Infantry—George Williams, Adjutant, with rank May 1, *vice* James Smith, promoted Colonel.

Thirty-fifth Infantry—Oran G. Otis, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank Sept. 17, *vice* Henry D. Rich, resigned.

Squadron Washington Gray Cavalry—Augustus V. Searing, Second Lieutenant, with rank Aug. 5, *vice* H. R. Coates, appointed Adjutant.

The following resignations have been accepted: Forty-seventh Regiment Infantry, Capt. C. C. Barnes, Sept. 30. Fifty-first Regiment Infantry, Capt. Chas. Simon, Sept. 30; Second Lieut. Henry Brown, Sept. 30. Fifty-fourth Regiment Infantry, First Lieut., John O. Kane, Sept. 30.

INSPECTIONS DURING THE WEEK.

The First Regiment was ordered to assemble under arms on Monday for the purpose of being mustered and inspected. Those members who did parade made a good appearance, though the discipline of the First is not as good as it once was. Col. Hawkins was in command, and Maj. Wentworth acted as the inspecting officer. Gen. Liebenau was also on the ground, and received the honor of a review, which was a ridiculous affair. The number of men present in the First was 213.

On Tuesday, the Seventh Regiment was formally mustered and inspected at Tompkins Square, and the command made its usual splendid appearance with full band and drum corps. Gen. Liebenau inspected the battalion, and was accompanied by Gen. Varian, Gen. Duryea, and Gen. Rodgers of Buffalo.

On Wednesday the Eighth Regiment assembled for inspection and review at Tompkins-square. The command was late in making its appearance in the square, though no time was lost after its arrival. The ceremony of review was performed by Major Wentworth, who was accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Varian.

On Thursday the Ninth Regiment were duly inspected at Tompkins-square, Col. Wilcox commanding. The regiment made a good show, and the inspection passed off without any serious drawbacks. Gen. Varian and staff were on the ground, Major Wentworth being the reviewing and mustering officer. Gen. Liebenau inspected the Ninth and expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of the command.

On Friday the Thirty-seventh Regiment assembled at Tompkins-square for inspection muster and review. The battalion was under the command of Col. Leggett, and made a fair appearance considering the drawbacks encountered by the command, and the waste of money among the members in balls and parties. The men wore their old uniforms, although nearly every regiment in the city has been equipped anew, and there was a woful want of uniformity and cleanliness in the accoutrements. Major O. F. Wentworth inspected the regiment in due form, though he cannot well report favorably on the standing of the Thirty-seventh, judging from the appearance of the men and their equipments.

THE FOURTH BRIGADE.

The several regiments of this command will parade, in full marching order, for review and inspection, on Tompkins-square, as follows: Fourth Regiment Infantry, 2:30 o'clock P. M., Oct. 26, 1868; Eleventh Regiment Infantry, 2:30 o'clock P. M., Oct. 27, 1868; Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, 2:30 o'clock P. M., Oct. 28, 1868; Sixty-ninth Regiment Infantry, 3:30 o'clock P. M., Oct. 26, 1868; Seventy-ninth Regiment Infantry, 3:30 o'clock P. M., Oct. 28, 1868.

The brigade staff will parade for inspection on the 28th inst. The several members thereof will report to the chief of staff, at brigade headquarters, at 2 o'clock P. M., mounted, and in full uniform.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The First Regiment Artillery will parade, dismounted, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, on Thursday next, for inspection and review. Line will be formed on Tompkins-square, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

Commandants of batteries are directed to be at the Armory on Monday, Oct. 26, at 6:30 o'clock P. M., with their books, papers and records, for inspection by the Brigade Inspector.

The right wing (Batteries C, G, K, H,) will assemble in fatigue uniform, at the Armory, to-morrow evening. The left wing (Batteries I, F, D, A, B,) will assemble on Tuesday evening, at the same place, for drill. Line will be formed each evening at 7:30 o'clock precisely.

Sergt. and Brevet Capt. Waldo Sprague, of Company C, Seventh Regiment, has offered a gold medal and clasp to the member of his company who shall be adjudged the best soldier.

Capt. Wm. H. Heathcote, of Company G, Eighth Regiment, has challenged Company K, Eighth Regiment, to a friendly competitive drill in Upton's Tactics, school of the soldier and company. The same to take place in the month of March, 1869. Number of men, and all other necessary arrangements to be determined upon hereafter mutually agreeable to both parties. Should Company K decline accepting this challenge, then the same is open to any company in the regiment. Company K has, however, decided to accept, and a trial drill will soon come off.

The Seventy-first Regiment will parade on Tuesday next, in full fatigue, heavy marching order, for discipline, inspection, review and the annual muster. Inspection by the Inspector-General, will take place at the same time.

Line will be formed on Union-square, north side (which will hereafter be the regimental parade ground,) right on Fourth-avenue, at 8:45 o'clock A. M. The members will assemble at the their respective company quarters at 7:45 A. M., provided with one day's rations.

The following have been appointed Company Quartermaster-Sergeants: Noah R. Allen, Company B; William F. Bogert, Company C; John A. Kennedy, Company D; William Weeber, Company E; Robert P. Grey, Company G; J. W. Richardson, Company I. Private Charles Witpin, Company A; Private E. Cole, Company A; Private Mason Meyers, Company C; are all discharged on expiration of service.

Major George W. Hamilton, Lieut. Patrick Carroll, Lieut. F. Osterman, Lieut. James H. Hamm, Lieut. J. G. Kinle, of the Third Regiment, have been expelled from the Board of Officers for non-payment of dues and fines.

A battalion, consisting of F and K Companies, Twelfth Regiment, have decided upon going on an excursion to New-Haven. On the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 13, the battalion, accompanied by regimental band and drum corps, will leave New-York at 11 o'clock, on steamboat *Elm City*, arriving at New-Haven at — o'clock the next morning.

Extension of Trinity Church.

Trinity Church is to be extended to the additional depth of forty-eight feet in the rear, and transepts will be added on each side. The chancel will consequently be carried back, and its present locality occupied by pews. This project is prompted by an idea that the grandeur of the interior will be much augmented by the change, and by the fact that the pews are not sufficient to accommodate the regularly attending residents and the numerous weekly visitors.

A new school-house is to be built to accommodate the 3,000 parish children.

FURNITURE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a FURNITURE DEPARTMENT, in which they will keep the MOST COMPLETE STOCK to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT we are now prepared to supply CURTAINS AND FURNITURE in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

FURNITURE, BEDDING AND BLANKETS.

H. O'FARRELL calls special attention to his immense stock of parlor furniture, and also his blanket and bedding department; a seven-pound lambs' wool blanket for $5. See carpet advertisement. No. 486 and 488 8th-av., and No. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., adjoining.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

H. O'FARRELL will open this week one of the largest lines of royal velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets ever offered by any house in the City. English Brussels at $1 50 per yard.

$50,000 worth of rich parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, all manufactured strictly for his own retail trade and warranted.

His stock of blankets and bedding is the largest and cheapest in the City.

Lace curtains, cornices, &c., &c., at reduced prices.

My motto is quick sales and small profits.

Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., adjoining.

FURNITURE.—W. S. HUMPHRY'S FURNITURE and commission warerooms, No. 13 Astor-place, a few doors from Broadway. At reduced prices new and second-hand furniture, (our best makers,) carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, curtains, pianos, mattresses, &c. Cash advances on consignments, or goods purchased at a fair valuation.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, magnificent parlor suites covered with satin, brocatel, reps, or hair-cloth, $85, $100, $150, and $200. Over $50,000 worth of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, cheap. All goods warranted.

CLOTHING.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

SUCCESSORS TO FRANCIS B. BALDWIN,

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING,

NO. 70 & 72 BOWERY, near Canal-st.,

Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 12, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ROGGE AND ALASKA BEAVER OVERCOATS, at very low prices.

Large assortment WHITNEY BEAVER OVERCOATS, below cost.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A gold hunting case WATCH and CHAIN, cable pattern, anchor pendant; watch engraved, with crest, lion rampant in ducal coronet; lost between New-York and New-Haven evening of Oct. 8. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked, by P. P. SHAW & CO., No. 13 Murray-st.

MACHINERY.

A HICKS ENGINE FOR SALE—BOUGHT for a twenty-horse power; cost over $2,000; will be sold, engine and boiler, for $800, if removed immediately. Can be seen at Westcott's brick-yard, Fort Edward, N. Y. All information can be obtained of RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, South Orange, N. J. Has been tried but a few times in experimenting.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—Parties desiring to invest, or who are interested in improvements for saving gas and improving the light at the same time, can see just the thing that will do it by calling at No. 22 Pine-st., Room No. 10. No humbug. Best credentials. Rights for sale.

MEDICAL.

DR. EDWARDS, PHYSICIAN FOR Chronic Diseases, aided by electricity and magnetism, cures obstinate cases of Scrofula, Paralysis, Nervous Diseases, Female Complaints, &c.; 842 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

CAUTION—A YOUNG MAN REPRESENTING himself to be a brother of mine, and Albert Childs by name, has been successful in borrowing small sums of money of my friends, upon forged orders purporting to be signed by me. I shall much appreciate any assistance rendered that may cause his arrest. During my absence West, E. T. Wright, or L. W. Murray, No. 55 Liberty-st., will act for me in the matter.

EMERY E. CHILDS.

DRY GOODS.

Sugden & Bradbury

(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)

At their new and elegant establishment, NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, (near Bleecker-st.,)

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 12, their choice selections of

DRY GOODS

for the Fall and Winter seasons, consisting of

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
CLOTHS,
CLOAKS AND
FANCY GOODS.

LYONS SILK MANTILLA VELVETS,

From $7 50 to $15 per yard.

ALSO

UPHOLSTERY AND LACE CURTAINS.

These goods will be found precisely the same as regards style and quality as those of any first-class Broadway house, and at prices unquestionably very much lower.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will offer, at retail, on MONDAY, Oct. 12, fresh novelties of their own importation in rich Paris Silks, Robes, Black and Colored Satins, Plain and Changeable French and Irish Poplins, Dress, Mantilla and Millinery Velvets, Velveteens, Fancy Cloakings, Cloaks, Shawls, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Their recent very heavy purchases at auction of English and French Fall and Winter Dry Goods of every description, which will be sold at prices much below the gold cost of importation.

This is an opportunity seldom offered to purchase really good and seasonable articles at very much less than their intrinsic value.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Corner Chrystie-st.
WHOLESALE WAREROOMS, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Entrance on Grand-st.

BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES
AND
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

MISS M. GREGG,
NO. 19 5TH-AV.,

Having opened on Wednesday last, would call the attention of her customers to her elegant assortment of VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, AND WALKING SUITS, Selected by herself in Paris, as well as those of her own manufacture. Also, a few novelties in Dinner Dresses.

In connection with her former business she is prepared to pay special attention to Dressmaking in all its branches.

THE RUSH INCREASING.

Both stores packed full of auction goods, and constantly crowded with people coming from BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURG, HOBOKEN, JERSEY CITY, NEWARK and surrounding country, to patronize the stores that do not charge war prices.

LAST WEEK'S SALES GREATER THAN EVER BEFORE.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS FOR THIS WEEK.

Our goods bought in the panic sales of the auction rooms, AND SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. CREDIT CUSTOMERS CHARGED EXTRA.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL:
20,000 YDS. SPLENDID MUSLIN, 10c. a yard.
20,000 YDS. FINE AND HEAVY, 10c. a yard.
20,000 YDS. BEST LYMAN MUSLIN, 10c.
40,000 YDS. EXTRA FINE MUSLIN, 12½c.
10 bales yard-wide EXTRA FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.
15 BALES WIDE HEAVY MUSLIN, 12½c.
YARD-WIDE ATLANTIC MUSLINS, 12½c.
YARD-WIDE PACIFIC MUSLINS, 12½c.
ALSO, BEST RATHBURN MUSLIN, 12½c.
4 cases nearly as fine as Wamsuttas, 12½c. a yard.
BEST GREAT FALL MUSLIN, 12½c. a yard.
N. B.—We will not sell these goods to merchants.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION, BIG LOTS BLANKETS, DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, MERINOS, FLANNELS, &c., at nearly any price you wish.
HEAVY AUCTION FLANNELS, 20c. and 25c.
BEST DELAINES, ONLY 20c.
BEST ATLANTIC PRINTS DOWN TO 6c.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 15th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 274 Bleecker-st.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, ENGLISH THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS. VELVET RUGS AND MATS. ALSO, AMERICAN CARPETS, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

L. EDGERTON & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

AT EMBERSON'S, NO. 811 BROADWAY.

CLOSING OUT THE BUSINESS.

GREAT REDUCTION in the entire stock, consisting of real LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS and DRESS TRIMMINGS. Hamburg edging and inserting of my own importation, at half price. Great reduction to the trade. The store to let and lease for sale.

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,

LONG AND SQUARE, IN NEW AND CHOICE COLORINGS, With all the India Characters, PURCHASED IN LONDON AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, Will be offered on MONDAY, Oct. 12, AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE, BY A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

BARGAINS

In SILKS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS SUIT MATERIALS, PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS, PLAIN EPINGLINES, &c., &c., purchased at the recent LARGE AUCTION SALES, will be offered on MONDAY, OCT. 12, 1868.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Will continue to offer a large assortment of
ENGLISH-BODY BRUSSELS at $2 25 per yard.
BEST QUALITY BRUSSELS at $2 50 per yard.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS at $3 50 per yard.
Prices made to close the present stock prior to opening THE NEW STORE.
Also, PARIS QUALITY MOQUETTES, AXMINSTER, VELVETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, MATS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c., At extremely attractive prices.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 12, A FEW NOVELTIES IN PARIS-MADE VELVET CLOAKS, SACQUES, VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH DRESS SUITS; BONNETS FOR LADIES AND MISSES; CHILDREN'S SACQUES, SUITS, SILK SASHES, &c., &c.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have for sale IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMING SATINS, SILKS, MARCELLINES, VELVETS, PLUSHES, VELVETEENS, FIRST QUALITY TAFFETA RIBBONS, TULLES, CREPES, &C., &C., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

NOW OPEN—HARRISON & STANDEN'S NEW and elegant establishment, No. 712 Broadway, opposite Washington-place, for the manufacture and sale of boys' and youths' clothing. They offer a very fine line of foreign goods, also of the finer grades of American, to select from. Mr. STANDEN, for the last twenty years with Alfred Munroe & Co., later Abbatt & Moore, as Buyer, &c., whose artistic designs in trimming were so popular, will give his whole personal attention to the above department, and his sole aim will be to produce the finest boys' clothing in the country.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—WILL expose on MONDAY, some shawls in the bouquet pattern, from $25 to $75. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—I HAVE returned from Europe with my Fall assortment of Camels' Hair Shawls, comprising the latest novelties. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell		Buy.	Sell
Registered, 1881..	113¼	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅛	108⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	113⅛	113⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68..	109	109⅛
6-20 Reg., '62.....	104⅝	...	10-40 Registered.	108⅝	108⅝
6-20 Coupon, '62..	112⅝	113	10-40 Coupon.....	105	105⅛
6-20 Coupon, '64..	110	110⅛	Gold.....	138⅛	138⅜
6-20 Coupon, '65..	110⅜	110⅝	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	99	100
6-20 Coupon, '65. Jan. & July..	108⅜	108⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York.

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits easbed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS.

On and after the 15th October, the price of St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Bonds will be 87. Subscriptions prior to that date will be received for a limited amount at 85 from parties, who must state the number wanted and the day they will take them up.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, 43 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The books will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 10th-av. and 51st-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1868.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 41 Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Tarr Farm Petroleum Company, for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 10 Pine-st.

J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC Railroad Company's Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale in small and accrued interest by

HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, 14 Broad-st.,

CORN & AUFERMANN, 30 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place.—Open daily from 10 to 8; interest six per cent.; money deposited now will draw interest from Nov. 1; 5 cents to $5,000 received.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on 7th inst.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; can bring her own Wheeler & Wilson machine if required; best of references as to character and capacity. Can be seen for three days at No. 208 East 46th-st., second floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as lady's maid; is a competent seamstress; cuts and fits dresses, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has three years' City residence. Address S. P., Box No. 1,790 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress; willing in either situation; can furnish best City references. Call at No. 66 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., near Bond, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Call or address J. C., corner 37th-st. and Broadway, northwest corner, in the horse bazaar.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S PLACE BY AN unmarried colored man, who will be highly recommended by his present employer, who is about to leave for Europe. Address Post Office Box No. 271.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS AMERican or Scotch family nurse; one thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant; must be well recommended; an elderly woman preferred; no Irish need apply. Address, stating references, and where an interview can be had, Box No. 1,820 New-York Post Office.

JOB COMPOSITORS.—IF ANY REALLY first-class workmen are desirous of obtaining permanent situations in an establishment where all hands strive to attain perfection, they will please correspond with us. WM. C. HUTCHINGS & CO., Hartford, Conn.

BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTed, and a chambermaid; wages $20 per month; German or Protestant preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE clerk in general agency department of an insurance office. None except good penmen need apply, stating salary, to LOCALITY, Box No. 97 Times Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN THE LACE DEpartment. Apply to JAS. A. HERN & SON, No. 275 Broadway, above 9th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO WASH AND iron; must have good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 46 West 20th-st. for three days.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-105 East Houston-st.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS among the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART, Factory and Showrooms, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, LATest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Committee having charge of grain being received from the Troy Elevator, for purchase of the same in one lot, until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 135 Broadway, or by the Committee at Troy, care Greer & Van Arsdale, until 9 o'clock TUESDAY, 13th; the Committee reserving the right to accept or reject any or all. Terms cash.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—Desertion, non-support, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. St. HOWES, Attorney, No. 76 Nassau-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND ARBZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TINKERMAN, Oct. 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. HINKLEAUGH, Nov. 23.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. H. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers call on schedule time, and sail at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. B. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, CUTTING, Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 15.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 22.

HOGLE, Capt. S. VAN SICE, Oct. 29.

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, and MARMION on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to R. LAWDEN, Agent, No. 95 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at all times under covered pier.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES.....NELSON...SATURDAY, Oct. 17

MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE...SATURDAY, Oct. 24

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—Cabin passage reduced to $15. The Alliance and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT to San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on FRIDAY, Oct. 23. Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure Oct. 5. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant sidewheel steamer SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DRAKE, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passages, passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO

BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 staterooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the EXPRESS train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that City.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:3 A. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,

CANONICUS or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. JOHN M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct, and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboat C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 6 P. M. and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Centra, with 7 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 13th, 2 P. M.	Monday, 12th, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 15th, 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 15th, 7 A. M.
Friday, 16th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 16th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 17th, 8 A. M.
	Monday, 19th, 7:30 A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Roslyn, Glencove and Roslyn. On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 1, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M., for the above-named places.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants of all the lots, pieces and parcels of land or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First, That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOHN SLOSSON, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 52 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42) in this City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, with-in the ten week days next after the said 17th day of October, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock M.

Second. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the street Commissioner's Office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of October, 1868.

Third, That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces and parcels of land, bounded on the north by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; on the south by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; on the east by the centre line of Eighth-avenue, and on the west by the Hudson River.

Fourth, That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOHN NESBIT,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY,
MATTHEW TULLY, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 5, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Property will be opened for payment at this office on WEDNESDAY next, 7th October. Due notice will be given when the Books for Real Estate will be open.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,

Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MR. CORNWALL'S

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND FRENCH SCHOOL, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st., Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.

F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 45th-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Prof. LOUIS LANGUELLIER has resumed his course of lessons in French language and literature, at his residence, No. 113 Bleecker-st., and has charge of the French Department in Mr. Cornwall's French and English Classical Institute for boys, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

For full information, see circular. Address as above.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE.—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees (B. S.) and C. E. are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day school for young ladies, No. 12 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 441 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 861 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINden Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 60. For circulars, Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, No. 960 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Solias, No. 911 Broadway. Pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 16. The French Institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

J. H. MORSE, A. M., GRADUATE OF Harvard, and of long experience as a teacher, will open, on MONDAY, Oct. 5, at 27 East 20th-st., a select English, Classical and Mathematical School for boys; number limited to twenty; best references given. Apply to J. H. MORSE. No. 153 East 33d-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 36 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. The reading class will commence Nov. 1.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARAtory class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mlle. Parodiani, Professeur, 425 5th-av. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 441 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

L'ESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Fort Washington. French, language of the school. Graduating courses for business, modern languages, mathematics, civil engineering. No. 183, Milhau; No. 701, Schirmer; No. 913, Leroy.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSES, DEsigned for pupils preparing for college, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1 183 Broadway. Four of the senior pupils entered college last year—three Columbia, one Princeton.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A family school for twenty boys. Home comforts, kind care and thorough teaching. Term begins Sept. 23. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MISS WARREN'S PRIMARY SCHOOL for Boys opens MONDAY, Sept. 21, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. French and English taught.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A Boarding School for both sexes. Students received Oct. 26.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys.—Rev. HINDS, Principal. One scholar wrote last week: "R. looks very well, indeed. His stay in your school has been beneficial to him in every way."

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 300 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASsical SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 441 Broadway.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—With primary department, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S WRITING ACADEMY, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.—New pupils received day and evening for instruction in penmanship and book-keeping.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21, for pupils of both sexes. They are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS by a native Frenchman; best references. Address in writing Prof. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. E. Charlier, No. 48 East 34th-st.

MR. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL.—NO. 1,214 Broadway, corner of 29th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Solias, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

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J. HARRIS PAT

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The Inauguration Ceremonies—Objects of the Founder of the Institution—Departments and Courses—Presentation of Bells—Addresses.

From Our Own Reporter.

ITHACA, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1868.

The Cornell University is located at Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y., near the head of Cayuga Lake, about forty miles south of Auburn. Ithaca is a flourishing inland town, containing about eight thousand inhabitants. The village is surrounded on the east, west and south sides by lofty hills, while it is bounded on the north by the beautiful sheet of water—Cayuga Lake—which is about forty miles long. Travelers reach Ithaca from the north by the swift steamers which ply daily on Cayuga Lake, from Cayuga, on the New-York Central Railroad, to Ithaca, and from the south by the Delaware and Lackawana Railroad, from Owego, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, to Ithaca. As we approach the town from the south, we look down over the entire village; and while descending in the cars to the plain, by running back and forth along the hill side, making a detour of about seven miles to gain one, many delightful views may be had of the village and the surrounding country. On the eastern slope the spacious and elegant buildings representing the Cornell University appear in full view. These buildings are of gray wacke stone, taken from an extensive quarry on the eastern slope of the hill. A portion of the buildings is only half completed; but the work is being urged forward with surprising rapidity.

The view from any of the buildings is exceedingly picturesque and charming. Several hundred feet below the University grounds, the beautiful Cayuga stretches far away in the distance, until it seems to be lost among the hill slopes. On the west is a long and high range of hills, covered with beautiful farms, gardens, vineyards, cozy cottages and tasty villas. On the south the lofty slope rises higher and higher, until the summit seems to touch the clouds. The peculiar form of the surrounding country forcibly reminds one of a vast tray, partially filled with water, with the little village of Ithaca resting on the flat at one end, between the water and the hills. Down the lake about ten miles, on the western slope, are the grand and beautiful Taghconic Falls, where the water leaps down perpendicularly about two hundred feet. About half a mile from the Cornell University, on the north, is Fall Creek, where there are some of the most magnificent cascades, ravines and romantic scenery that can be found in Central New-York. The entire country round about Ithaca is romantic and picturesque, and at this season of the year the gorgeous forests, the beautiful groves and the bright and limpid water render it doubly attractive.

ORIGIN OF THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

This University originated with Hon. EZRA CORNELL, an old citizen of Ithaca, who was once an humble mechanic, but who has risen to the present position of a millionaire by his own energy, perseverance and prudent management. Congress recently passed an act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Under this act thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress were appropriated to each State. New-York, under this provision, received land scrip amounting to 990,000 acres. The State Legislature then gave the proceeds of the entire amount of scrip, and Hon. E. CORNELL gave $500,000 for the establishment of the Cornell University. Mr. CORNELL then made the additional donation of two hundred acres of choice land, where the University now stands, as farm and garden lands, to be attached to the Agricultural Department of the University. In addition to the foregoing donations, Mr. CORNELL has made further presentations of the Jewett collection in geology and paleontology of $10,000, and other donations amounting to $25,000; also $300,000 in purchasing the land scrip and locating the lands for the University. Previous to these transactions, Mr. CORNELL had erected, in Ithaca, a

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,

with spacious halls and lecture-room, all of which will be exceedingly useful, as affording supplementary accommodations for the advantage and improvement of classes in the University, at an expense of $100,000. The library itself is one of the very finest and most useful that can be found in America, the extensive Astor Library not excepted. The numerous collection of works in French, which have been procured at a large cost, cannot be excelled by any other library in the United States. The treatises also on architecture are the most extensive, beautifully gotten up and useful that the managers have been able to collect from all the works issued in both the Old World and America. The consideration that this extensive library is free to every inquirer after facts and valuable information touching the science of rural architecture, greatly enhances the value of the library, while it also gives unusual prominence and character to the University. The ambitious house-joiner may here have access, without the expense of a single dollar, to books which are so expensive that he could never reasonably expect to avail himself of their advantages.

THE OBJECT OF THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

When Mr. CORNELL was disputing his progress as a young mechanic, inch by inch, and encountering numerous barriers almost insurmountable, he saw and felt the need of help. When a young man really needs assistance, when he is exercising every faculty to rise to usefulness and to distinguish himself in some commendable way, a little timely aid is like an oasis in a thirsty desert to weary travelers. But, after he has solved the problem of life alone, and amid opposition has risen to eminence and usefulness, assistance is of very insignificant importance. Mr. CORNELL appreciated the position of untold numbers of young men who need help, in order to render them skillful mechanics, intelligent cultivators of the soil and estimable citizens. Therefore the idea was entertained of founding a university where young men can educate themselves in every branch of learning. One object among others is to teach young men the theory of cultivating the soil, and then to accompany them in the field by competent instructors, who will there tell them what to do and how to do it. Extensive machine-shops are to be provided, so that those who have a taste for the mechanic arts may learn to handle tools with facility. The arrangements are such that an ambitious young man may pursue a thorough course of scientific study, and pay his way, nearly or entirely, by simply appropriating to some useful purpose hours that are liable to be squandered away in idleness and dissipation. If young men are ambitious, they have here such opportunities to distinguish themselves as have heretofore never been offered. The Cornell University promises to supply a great need that our country has felt for a long period. Honest, faithful and promising boys over sixteen years of age may here find such facilities for training their hands to skillful labor and their heads to knowledge as were never before held out to students. The enormous expenses which usually attend a collegiate course of education are here reduced to such a small sum that the greatest impediment in obtaining an education—the cash expense—is effectually removed. In lieu of board, for example, a student is required to pay only what his board actually costs, in dollars and cents.

DEPARTMENTS AND COURSES.

The course of instruction at the Cornell University will be comprehended under two divisions, viz.: Special Sciences and Arts, and Literature and the Arts in General. The division of Special Sciences and Arts will embrace Agriculture, Civil Engineering, the Mechanic Arts, Military Engineering and Tactics, Mining and Practical Geology, History, Social and Political Science.

The first modern course will extend through a period of four years. This course will be suited to the needs of students so far as practicable. Then there is to be a modern course abridged, and the combined course, the combined course abridged and the classical course, the scientific course, the scientific course abridged and the optional course.

According to an act of the Legislature, one student from every Assembly District throughout the entire State may enter the Cornell University free, by conferring with the School Commissioners and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Of course there is no compulsion on the part of the people touching this privilege, and only a few Assembly districts have availed themselves of this benefit.

EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th of the present month, more than 400 candidates for admission to the University appeared and submitted to a preparatory examination in orthography, English grammar, arithmetic, and some other branches of education. It was stated by the President, in his inaugural address, that the largest class appeared at the Cornell University for admission that was ever known at any college or university in the country. Fathers and mothers from all over the country appeared with their sons, some of whom were quite incompetent to sustain the examination required of candidates for admission. Provision was immediately made for such deficiencies, so that suitable preparation could be had for entering the University.

A DELIGHTFUL SUNRISE.

On Wednesday morning, the 7th instant, at sunrise, from all the hills surrounding the town poured forth delightful music, and every few minutes the thunder of artillery from the eastern hills responded to the booming of cannon from a lofty eminence on the west side of the town. As the echo touched the opposite hills and reverberated along the western slope of the Cayuga Lake it seemed to return by the eastern shore, and roll along like a vast train of cars, driven by the impulse of a hurricane. It was an auspicious morning to the inhabitants of Ithaca. A morn so replete with thrilling interest, in an educational point of view, never before dawned on the citizens of Tompkins County. The weather was charming, the traveling excellent, and everything seemed to contribute harmoniously toward rendering the occasion one of unusual interest.

PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY.

At 10 o'clock A. M., the Trustees, Faculty, students of the University, and as many of the citizens as could enter the auditorium of the Cornell Library, convened to witness inaugural services. In the rear of the speakers the illustrious names of CORNELL and WHITE appeared in large letters on the red curtains. On the side-wall above we could read in evergreen letters the impressive words of Hon. E. CORNELL: "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study." This motto appears on the University seal, and will be stamped on every document connected with the University. When the President and other officers entered the room, the brass band struck up a lively air, and the whole assembly rose and received them with applause.

Rev. Dr. STRONG was then introduced, who opened the exercises with an appropriate and earnest prayer. Hon. EZRA CORNELL was next introduced, who proceeded to deliver an inaugural address, in which he alluded briefly to the University as just begun, and spoke of what they hoped to accomplish in future years for poor young men and women. [Applause.] The farmer, he said, wants more knowledge. The mechanic needs aid; and mechanics should cease the fruitless effort of trying to make an auger-hole with a gimlet. Another object is to make estimable Christian men. Invoking the blessing of Heaven on our undertaking, we commit this enterprise to the judgment of an American people. [Great applause.]

In the unavoidable absence of his Excellency Gov. R. E. FENTON, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. S. L. WOODFORD, made a brief address, in which he congratulated the Faculty and the people of Ithaca on the flattering prospect which appears in the establishment of this University; and at the close of his address he administered the oath, and presented a beautiful casket to Hon. A. D. WHITE, containing the charter, keys and seal of the University. After music by the band, Hon. A. D. WHITE, President of the University, delivered the inaugural address, one of the most prominent points of which related particularly to the unsectarian character of the University. Almost every religious sect, he said, is represented in the Cornell University, and yet it is a Christian institution. Nor does it discard the idea of worship. They would labor, he said, to make this a more thorough Christian institution. A sectarian institution this University shall never be.

After this address the Faculty rose and took the oath, when another address was delivered by WM. C. RUSSELL, who alluded briefly to the advantages and facilities offered to young men at the Cornell University, and the study of the classics and the sciences. Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Chancellor of the Regents of the University of Albany, N. Y., followed in a few extemporaneous remarks; in which he alluded to the objects and purposes of the University, and closed with a pathetic and touching address to the young men who were about to become members of the University. The exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Wisner, and music by the band. All the exercises were of the most interesting and appropriate character; and were highly appreciated by an intelligent audience.

PRESENTATION OF BELLS.

At 3 o'clock P. M., a vast concourse of people in carriages and on foot convened, on University Hill, around a temporary Pagoda, to witness the presentation of a chime of nine splendid bells, from Miss JENNIE MCGRAW, through Mr. F. M. FINCH, of Ithaca. The bells are from the well-known bell foundry of MENEELEY, of West Troy, N. Y. The inscription on the largest bell, which weighs 4,500 pounds, reads as follows: "This chime, the gift of Miss JENNIE MCGRAW, to the Cornell University.

> Ring in the valiant man and free,
> The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
> Ring out the darkness of the land;
> Ring in the Christ that is to be."

Mr. FINCH's beautiful and appropriate address was responded to by Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York. This splendid donation of bells cost the donor, it is said, about $4,000.

EXTEMPORANEOUS ADDRESSES.

After music by the Chimes, to the tunes of "Old Hundred" and "Hail Columbia," Hon. G. A. ANDREWS delivered an address on behalf of the University. Hon. A. B. WEAVER, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ, and Prof. GEO. W. CURTIS each delivered an appropriate address, touching the subject of education, colleges and the facilities offered at our institutions of learning, and especially at the Cornell University. Hon. E. CORNELL, who is in a feeble state of health, was then introduced, without a speech, when the vast assembly was dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by Dr. WISNER. S. E. T.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Fourth Day of the Triennial Convention—Proposed Amendment of the Canons—The Tyng Case—Ritualism—The Boys in Surplices.

The religious services which as usual preceded the business meeting of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Trinity Chapel yesterday morning, differed from those which have been held on the previous days in one particular, which, during the session, gave rise to some discussion and comment. The boys who constitute the choir of Trinity Chapel, and have hitherto appeared in their sacerdotal robes, (if they may be so termed,) were not present on this occasion. The services were conducted by Rev. JOHN MITCHELL, of Alabama, Rev. Dr. BEARDSLEY, of Connecticut, and Bishop MCILVAINE. At their conclusion the House was called to order by Rev. Dr. JAMES CRAIK, of Kentucky, President.

Rev. Dr. DANIEL R. GOODWIN, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial from the Diocese of Pennsylvania, requesting that the Committee on Canons be directed to report what further legislation (if any) is necessary with regard to the examination of candidates for holy orders. It was referred to the Committee on Canons.

A memorial from Maryland asking for a division of the diocese was presented and referred to the Committee on New Dioceses.

THE LIBERTIES OF THE CLERGY.

Rev. Dr. GOODWIN, of Pennsylvania, presented the following memorial:

To the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates:

The undersigned, ministers and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, would respectfully submit to your venerable body the following statement and petition: There is a construction of section six, canon twelve, title one, which forbids the officiating ministers of our Church, in any way or under any circumstances, within certain territorial limits of parishes other than their own, without the "express permission" of the minister of the parish, or of a majority of them, if there be more than one. According to this construction, a minister of our Church is forbidden to officiate within such territorial limits, even in such places of worship belonging to other Christian bodies, without such permission. He is forbidden to officiate, even for his own parishioners, within such limits, without such permission. And he is forbidden, although he may be an agent of some missionary or other society, and without a parish of his own, to officiate within such limits, even at the invitation of the minister of the church in which he is requested to officiate, if there be more than one settled minister in the city or town, until he shall have received the express permission of a majority of such ministers. As to the question whether this is the true construction of the canon, your petitioners would here express no opinion, but simply stating their conviction that the canon, as thus interpreted, is inconsistent, at least in some of its applications, with the reasonable liberties of the clergy and laity of our Church, would respectfully ask that it be repealed, or so modified as to apply only to unauthorized attempts at the formation of new parishes, or to intrusions upon the actual, acknowledged and enrolled parishioners of this Church.

Wm. A. Muhlenberg, D.D.,	Rev. A. J. Parvin,
E. A. Washburn, D. D.,	J. Cotton Smith, D. D.,
H. Dyer, D. D.,	A. H. Vinton, D. D.,
D. R. Goodwin, D. D., LL. D.,	Rev. Philip Brooks,
	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
Fran. Wharton, D. D., LL. D.,	R. B. Claxton, D. D.,
	Richard Newton, D. D.,
Clement M. Butler, D. D.	Rev. A. M. Morrison,
Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., and others.	

The petition was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Judge WM. H. BATTLE, of North Carolina, offered the following:

Resolved, That canon twelve., title two, section two, "Regulations Respecting the Laity," be amended by adding the following clause: A member of the Church removing from one parish to another shall be amenable to the jurisdiction and subject to the pastoral care of the rector of the parish to which he removes.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Canons.

CANON XI.

Dr. GOODWIN presented a memorial signed by the same persons of which the substance is as follows:

It appears canon xi, title 1, is differently understood and interpreted in our Church. On one hand it is claimed that it was originally intended to apply only to those falsely representing themselves as ministers. On the other, it is claimed that it is intended to apply, as well, to ministers of Christian bodies.

In regard to the question of construction your petitioners would express no opinion. But in view of this diversity of interpretation, of the difficulty arising from its literal application to lay readers; of the absence of any necessity which may formerly have existed, of legislation in reference to those falsely claiming to be ministers of this Church; of the fact that the Church has sufficiently expressed its mind on the subject of Episcopal orders in the Preface to the Ordinal, and finally, of the inexpediency of any legislation which can be claimed to apply to a subject in regard to which it has been the wise policy of the Church to allow diversity of opinion, your petitioners would respectfully ask that it be repealed, and that thus by common consent, the subject of the canon, so far as it relates (if it relates at all) to the question of Episcopal orders, may be left to the teaching and direction of the Preface to the Ordinal in the Book of Common Prayer. Referred to the Committee on Canons.

EXTENDING THE CHURCH.

Hon. S. B. RUGGLES offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That there shall be a Standing Committee of this House, to consist of five clerical and four lay delegates, to be designated "the Committee on the Foreign Relations of the Church," who shall consider and report upon any proposition or subject connected with intercourse, intercommunion, or synodical union of this Church with any other portion of the Church Catholic throughout the world.

Mr. RUGGLES accompanied his resolution with the following points:

1. The Christian ecclesiastical duty of securing and establishing a more wide unity for the Church catholic.
2. The question how far it will be necessary for securing this unity, to surrender in whole or in part the ecclesiastical independence of the several branches of the Church in the different nations of the world.
3. Can such surrender be made by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, except by the concurrence of the three orders (Bishops, clergy and laity) constitutionally united in its government with coördinate authority?
4. The progress made in the Churches of other nations in admitting the laity as a branch of their government, and the influence of that admission on their prosperity and growth.
5. The expediency of a separate committee to collect, consider and report the facts connected with the above question.

The resolution was laid on the table, and the consideration of it made the special order for Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock noon.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

Rev. Dr. STUBBS, of New-Jersey, presented a resolution amending paragraph five of section thirteen, canon thirteen, title one, relative to the duties and powers of bishops, so as to read as follows:

"Any Bishop or Bishops elected and consecrated under this section shall be entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops, and whenever a diocese shall have been organized within the jurisdiction of such missionary Bishop, he shall be the Bishop of such diocese, and may accept the office without vacating his missionary appointment, provided that he continues to discharge the duties of missionary Bishop within the residue of his original jurisdiction, if there be such residue."

Referred to the Committee on Canons.

Mr. WM. WALLACE, of Missouri, presented a resolution inquiring of the Committee of Arrangements why the usual music was dispensed with at the morning services on this occasion. It was immediately laid on the table by a loud acclamation in favor of such action; subsequently, it will be observed, the subject was revived.

Several applications for permission to transcribe the manuscript catalogue of all persons admitted to orders in the Church were referred to a special committee.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

Rev. Dr. R. M. ABERCROMBIE, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution amending canon twenty, title one, so as to permit of a larger discretion to the Bishops in regard to what portions of the services laid down in the Book of Common Prayer should be used under peculiar circumstances where the entire service prescribed could not well be observed.

Mr. J. A. HAROLD, of Florida, offered an amendment authorizing the House of Bishops to prescribe a service to be used on other public occasions than the regular Sunday services.

The whole subject was referred to the Committee on Canons.

It was resolved to adjourn at 1 P. M. till Monday.

By resolution, the representatives of the Churches in foreign countries, who are now in the City, were invited to seats in the Convention.

THE PROVINCIAL PLAN.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, from the Committee on Constitution, presented a report respecting the memorial from the Diocese of Georgia referred to them in which the Provincial plan was suggested—the Diocesan Convention to be called a "Council," the Provincial Convention a "Synod," and the National Convention a "Convocation." The Committee, after consideration, had concluded that the change was inexpedient, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. They were discharged.

Rev. Dr. ALFRED STUBBS, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution to alter canon thirteen, title one, section fourteen, by making it discretionary to use certain forms in the Church, and not obligatory as heretofore.

Rev. Dr. GOODWIN offered an amendment directing an inquiry as to whether any charge was necessary in order to make the canon referred to and canon twenty consistent. The whole subject was referred to the Committee on Canons.

PROPOSED NEW CANON.

Rev. Dr. STUBBS, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution proposing a new canon, prohibiting the consecration of a church until it is free from debt, and requiring that a church once consecrated to God be kept from all unhallowed or secular uses, and that it be never razed without the permission of the Church.

An amendment was accepted requiring that before the forms of consecration are used in any case, proof be furnished that the title to the church property be so disposed of that it cannot be alienated without the permission of the Church. The whole subject was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Rev. CLINTON LOCKE, of Illinois, offered a resolution to change the names of the General and Diocesan Conventions to General and Diocesan "Councils." It was referred to the Committee on Canons.

It was resolved to proceed to ballot at 12 M. Monday, for a committee to unite with a committee of the House of Bishops in nominating a Board of Missions.

Rev. Dr. HAROLD, of Florida, offered a resolution requesting the House of Bishops to prepare a brief service as nearly resembling the forms of primitive times as may be deemed advisable, for morning and evening service daily, instead of the form now in use which had been pronounced "alike burdensome to pastor and people."

Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS, of Wisconsin, objected briefly to the use of the expression "alike burdensome to pastor and people."

On motion of Rev. J. S. HANCKEL, of South Carolina, the motion was laid on the table.

Rev. Dr. HAROLD explained that he had not intended to say that the service was burdensome, but that others had said so.

RITUALISM.

Rev. Dr. J. LEIGHTON MCKIM, of Delaware, offered a resolution "which," he said, "involves the rights of the Lower House." The resolution directed that, so long as the sessions of this Convention are held in Trinity Chapel, there be no departure from the usual method which obtained in this parish of rendering the music of the order for daily morning prayer, and, the House of Bishops concurring, that the choir of Trinity Chapel be requested to assist in rendering the music as heretofore.

This called several members to their feet.

Rev. Dr. WM. C. WILLIAMS, of Georgia, moved to lay it on the table. A call was made too late for a vote "by orders and dioceses," (yeas and nays.) The motion was lost by a *viva voce* vote.

Rev. Dr. MEAD said the hour of adjournment had arrived, and further business was out of order.

The President corrected him; it lacked ten minutes of the hour.

Rev. Dr. BENJAMIN I. HAIGHT, of Trinity Parish, New-York, one of the Committee of Arrangements, took the floor. He said he wanted it distinctly understood that the change made in the musical exercises of the morning service were made at the request of no person. The senior pastor of this church, having heard that the consciences of some of the brethren were troubled at the appearance of the boys of the choir in their accustomed dress, had said that he personally would direct them not to appear, for the sake of peace and quiet in the church. He hoped this Convention would not be disturbed with questions of this sort. It was a great sacrifice on the part of his reverend brother, on the part of the people of this chapel and on the part of himself (Dr. HAIGHT) to make, but if there were those in this Convention who could not come here and worship Almighty God according to the prevailing mode therein, he, for one, was willing (though he could not understand such squeamish feelings, and never experienced them himself in any strange church into which he went)—yet he for one was willing to make the sacrifice, his ministerial brethren and his people were willing to make the sacrifice for peace sake.

A number of delegates attempted to get the floor, but were all shut off by the President announcing that, in accordance with the terms of the resolution passed half an hour ago, the Convention now stood adjourned to 10 o'clock next Monday.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES TO-DAY.

The triennial meeting of the Society for the Increase of the Ministry will be held at Zion Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, when the report will be read and addresses made. Services will also be held at Trinity Church and Chapel, St. Paul's Chapel, Church of the Holy Communion, Church of the Resurrection, St. Timothy's, Church of the Transfiguration, St. Ambrose, Church of St. John the Evangelist, St. Clement's, St. Andrew's, (Harlem,) Calvary, Church of St. John the Baptist, St. Ann's, Church of the Redeemer, Grace Chapel, St. Peter's, Church of the Holy Apostles, Church of the Incarnation, St. Thomas', Christ Church and Calvary Chapel, at which the visiting clergymen will preach.

The Triennial Sermon Delivered by Right Rev. Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, Before the Board of Missions.

Every seat in the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, on the corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth-avenue, was filled at an early hour last evening by an earnest and attentive congregation, who had assembled to hear the triennial mission sermon to be delivered before the Board of Missions by Right Rev. Bishop BECKWITH, of Georgia. In the chancel were seated Bishop H. C. POTTER of New-York, Bishop ODENHEIMER of New-Jersey, Bishop WILMER of North Carolina, Bishop MCILVAINE and Bishop BEDELL of Ohio, Bishops CUMMINS of Kentucky, and COXE of Western New-York, besides some sixteen other clergymen, all robed in the vesture of of their several offices. After the usual services had been performed, Bishop BECKWITH ascended to the reading desk, and announced as his text that portion of the thirty-seventh chapter of the Book of Ezekiel, where the prophet relates his vision of the valley of dry bones, and the application thereof. In repeating the words of the prophet "can these bones live," the speaker said the vision here related typified and projected the great work laid down for the Christian Church in her missionary efforts, and he in the same connection alluded to the command of the Saviour to his disciples on the Mount, "Go ye, therefore, and teach the Gospel to all nations," and his assurance that while so working to extend the influence of the Christian Church he would be with them always. He spoke of the great responsibility resting upon the laity in the Church to see that the efforts of their clergy and missionaries were properly supported and seconded. They were bound through the promises made for them at baptism to do the work of God at all times and seasons, and aid the clergy in the mission work by their contributions and prayers. The Bishop drew a vivid picture of the translation of this world of dry bones into a valley of life and verdure as the work of the Church progressed to a successful and glorious ending. The present age is one of great mental restlessness, for man seems compelled to investigate all the new mysteries and wonders of the day, whether in the scientific, social or religious world. The speaker spoke of the uprising of so many new dogmas in the Christian Church, and declared that he believed that God looked with disapproval upon the multiplication of churches, denominations and tenets, which now divides the corporate body of the Church. He himself feared that if the Church did not take a decided stand for the truth, and throw away all side issues, that the day would soon arrive that the scoffer might charge the members of the Christian Church with a want of sincerity in their religious belief, as they could not agree among themselves. The times are fraught with change and signs of change, and worldly ambition and lust for gain are rapidly pulling down the foundations of society and the Church. The past, with its wisdom and sage experience, is sinking into oblivion, and the world is now entering upon a new and dangerous field of doubtful and hazardous experiments, and it behooved all good churchmen to stand by the tenets of the Church and do all in their power to extend its beneficent influence. The duty of the Episcopal Church in the mission effort is an impressive and onerous one, representing, as she does, the primitive state of the Holy Catholic Church, and at no period of her eventful history has the necessity for activity in the mission field been more paramount. The age is restless and fond of novelties; it needs stability, moderation and consistence. In rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's, and holding steadfast to the true faith as received from the Saviour, the Church presents a bulwark against the advance of rationalism and skepticism. The age is restless, because it seeks the truth, and is restless, too, because it has not found it, and the Church sees that it must come to the aid of this restlessness. Conservative minds are even now asking can it be true that the Church we have hitherto relied upon, and believed to be of God, cannot stand the test of a great political convulsion without flying into fragments, and the events of the past three years are already giving a mournful answer. Will the Church again become pure from sectarian strife, throw aside all new dogmas, and remain steadfast to the cardinal truths of the Redeemer's religion, is a question only to be answered in the future.

In alluding to the great work for mission effort in the Southern States, the speaker said that the devastated South, with her broken altars and ruined temples, now calls on the more prosperous sons of the Church to come and rebuild her waste places. The Church has had the burden of the nation laid upon her shoulders, and she must carry her banner in the van of the struggle, now seen by all to be coming, and the speaker could see the promise of a day of prosperity for the Church, for she would exert her great resources and opportunities in the future. The times are, however, fraught with danger and opposition to the Church, for before another generation had passed away the destiny of this great nation would be fixed, and the Church will be either strengthened for all time or weakened beyond recall. The Bishop then closed his discourse with an earnest appeal to the laity for material assistance, so the mission work might be carried on with still greater success.

Funeral of Gen. Gates.

Major.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD has issued the following order touching the funeral of Gen. GATES, to take place to-day:

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE, U. S. A., NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 10, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 142.—I. In compliance with the request of the Major-General Commanding Department of the East, the following orders are issued: The permanent companies and band of the Depot Garrison are hereby detailed as part of the funeral escort to the late Brevet Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM GATES, U. S. A.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. D. WALLEN is charged with the execution of this order.

The detachment will report at No. 5 East Twelfth-street, New-York City, at 12:30 o'clock, (noon) Sunday the 11th instant.

II. The senior officer present on duty with the several detachments will assume command of the funeral escort, unless otherwise ordered by the Brevet Major-General commanding, at the time appointed.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

III. Officers of the Army and Navy are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. BUTTERFIELD.

Official: ASA BIRD GARDNER, First Lieutenant Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The escort mentioned in Gen. BUTTERFIELD's order will be the largest assemblage of regular troops in the City for a long time, and will consist of the companies of the general service United States Army, (infantry,) forming the garrison of Fort Columbus, under Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. D. WALLEN; six companies of the First United States Artillery, under command of Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. A. HASKIN, U. S. A., from Forts Hamilton, Schuyler and Wadsworth; four companies United States Marines, under Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. JOHN L. BROOME; Marine Corps, Navy-yard, and a squadron National Guard Cavalry.

The procession will proceed from the late residence of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GATES, No. 5 East Twelfth-street, at 1:15 P. M., through to Broadway, and down Broadway to Trinity Church, where the funeral services will be celebrated, after which the remains will be taken to Pier No. 1, East River, foot of Whitehall-street, and from thence, by steamer, to Governor's Island, where the usual last military tributes will be rendered.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' CASES.—Yesterday morning CONRAD MEYER, a native of Germany, aged 35, and a distiller, fell into a large vat of liquor and mash, in the distillery No. 505 West Eighteenth-street, and was suffocated before assistance arrived. The remains of deceased were taken to his late residence, No. 537 Greenwich-street, near Charleton, after Coroner ROLLINS had held an inquest at the Morgue....The remains of a female infant were discovered in Twenty-third-street, near Eleventh-avenue, yesterday, by some boys at play. The Police notified Coroner ROLLINS to hold an inquest....The infant child of WM. WOODS was found dead in bed yesterday morning, at No. 68 James-street. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and ascertained that the child had been overlaid by its mother.... Another infant died suddenly at the corner of Sixty-eighth-street and Broadway, and Coroner SCHIRMER was duly notified.

LARCENY BY A NEGRO.—Detective MCDOUGALL, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested THOMAS ANDERSON, aged 18, and colored, on a charge of having stolen, a few days ago, a quantity of jewelry and wearing apparel, valued at $500, from JOHN N. GENIN, of No. 121 West Fifteenth-street, in whose employ the accused was at the time. The prisoner is under lock and key at Police Headquarters, awaiting further developments.

PREACHING TO THE POOR.—The City Mission is giving a series of union meetings to promote City evangelization. Numerous people attend who do not go to church, and the fervent and able preaching heard undoubtedly has a good effect upon them. A meeting of the Mission will be held to-night at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, at which several prominent speakers in the work will be heard.

BRIEF ITEMS.—The Police made 1,597 arrests in this City last week....MARY ANN DRISCOLL, aged 7 years, had both legs fractured by the fall of a chimney in rear of No. 411 East Twenty-fourth-street. She was sent to Bellevue....JOHN DOUGHERTY, of dissipated habits, was found yesterday in South-street in the last stages of consumption, and removed to Bellevue Hospital....LAWRENCE HAAS, aged 20, of No. 7 Avenue D, employed on the building on the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, fell from the second story and fractured his right arm. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROCESSION OF FATHER MATTHEW SOCIETIES.—Yesterday, having been the anniversary of the birthday of Father MATTHEW, the various Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benevolent Societies had a procession. The Societies were ten in number, and included about 400 members, all in full regalia. They passed in review before the Mayor and Common Council in the City Hall Park, making a fine appearance. Everything passed off favorably, and the observance of the day was one of undoubted tribute to the memory of the departed faithful priest and benefactor of his fellow-countrymen the world over.

ALLEGED BURGLARS COMMITTED.—CONSTANTINE MCCANN, aged 19; HERMAN WEISEN, 20; THOS. COSTELLO, 20, and ADAM SEYMOUR, 22, arrested on Friday by the Police of the Forty-sixth Precinct on a charge of robbing the shoe-store of HENRY FRANK, Woodhaven, L. I., of $350 worth of shoes on the 7th inst., were yesterday committed to the Queens County Jail by Justice SNEDIKER, of Jamaica, to await trial. The prisoners were arrested by Officers REED, GATES and BROWN, who found the goods in possession of some of the prisoners.

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC SAILOR.—MICHAEL TYRELL, a sailor, who had been for some time confined in the Lunatic Asylum, at Flatbush, was found suspended from one of the window-bars by means of a sheet which he had taken from his bed and twisted. When found, deceased was quite dead. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

RESCUE OF A PRISONER—HIS CAPTOR ASSAULTED.—Constable WINTERS, of East Williamsburg, last evening entered a lager-beer saloon in Bushwick-avenue, E. D., and arrested, by virtue of a warrant, an alleged chicken-thief named PHILLIP SPOTS, but the friends of the latter set upon the constable, beat him ruthlessly, and aided the prisoner to escape through a window.

HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—A young man named EUGENE VREELAND, while engaged in painting in a building corner of North Fifth and Third streets, E. D., yesterday, accidentally fell through a hatchway on the second story, and sustained injuries of a serious nature. The young man was removed to his home.

CHURCH ROBBERY.—The Bushwick-avenue Reformed Dutch Church was yesterday entered by thieves, through a rear window, and robbed of seventy-five yards of carpeting.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The Brooklyn Police made three hundred and sixty-four arrests during the past week.

NEW-JERSEY.

A BLOODLESS ENCOUNTER BETWEEN A POLICEMAN AND CITIZEN.—In the Jersey City Police Court, before Recorder MARTINDALE, yesterday, was arraigned an able-bodied laboring man named JIM HUGHES, on a charge of being found lying drunk in the street. Officer BALDWIN, the giant man of the force, stated, that while patroling his beat in the upper part of the city, he found the prisoner lying drunk and asleep on the sidewalk. He took hold of HUGHES, and set him up on his feet, when the latter drew off and hit him on the breast. He (the officer) caught the prisoner by the neck, and twirled him around, when he fell broadside. HUGHES picked himself up, and again dealt the officer a heavy blow on the breast, the recoil of which sent him to the dust, but on recovering himself he made a third desperate stroke, aiming at the officer's head, which the latter avoided by stepping aside, and HUGHES fell for the third time, striking the back of his head a violent blow on the curb-stone. The last round took all the fight out of HUGHES, and he quietly submitted to the arrest. The officer not wishing to prefer any charge, the prisoner was let off on paying a fine for getting drunk.

JERSEY CITY POLICE COURT.—In the Jersey City Police Court, yesterday morning, JOHN SMITH, a seaman, was committed for trial for stealing four pairs of shoes from the store of THOMAS MURRAY, No. 83 Newark-avenue. JOSEPH A. BROUGHTON was committed to the County Jail for occasionally pummeling his wife. JACOB BENNY, a smutty-faced youth of 15, was arraigned on a charge of administering a castigation to his step-mother, but said mother No. 2 not appearing to press the charge, he was let go.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A German named AUGUSTUS SPINGLER was arrested at 11 o'clock Friday night, charged with burglariously entering the barber shop of FREDERICK K. SHAFFER, No. 130 Pavonia-avenue, and stealing $7 50 in money, wearing apparel, &c. The thief was caught in the shop by one of the workmen. Recorder MARTINDALE committed him for trial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅜ for money, and 94⅜ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open firm at 74¼.

Railway Shares open steady at the following quotations:

Illinois Central.....95½
Erie.....33⅛

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 10.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 77 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 10—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market is tending upward. There is considerable activity, and the sales of the day will reach 12,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands.....10⅝d.
Middling Orleans.....10⅞d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is dull.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum is firmer.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10—11:15 A. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar is firmer, both on the spot and to arrive. Spirits of Petroleum dull at 1s. 2d. ℔ gallon. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10—2 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅜ for money, and 94⅜ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 74¼.

Railway Shares closed dull at the following quotations:

Illinois Central Railway Shares.....95¾
Erie Railway Shares.....32⅞

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 10.

United States Five-twenty Bonds at 77 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 10—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is tending upward with considerble more activity, and the sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales. Prices have advanced ⅛d. and closed as follows:

Middling Uplands.....10¾d.
Middling Orleans.....11d.

There has been some business doing in cotton to arrive; sales were made at 10½d. ℔ lb. for Middling Uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced 6d., the last sales being made at 38s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

PRODUCE—Tallow firmer at 48s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10—2 P. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow firmer at 49s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, Oct. 10.

COTTON—The market is firm. Tres ordinaire, 135f. ℔ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 10—Evening.

United States Five-twenties have advanced to 77⅛, and closed quiet and steady at that price.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 10—Evening.

The Bourse is a shade firmer: Rentes, 69f. 27c.

HAVRE, Saturday, Oct. 10—Evening.

Cotton closed firmer and higher; tres ordinaire 136f. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Oct. 10—Evening.

The Petroleum market closed quiet and steady.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The Sugar market is very dull.

[Advertisement.]

DR. ROBERT HUNTER ON SORE THROAT, No. III.—There are many different affections of the throat, but the one of chief importance is the granular throat, which follows catarrh and precedes consumption. When catarrh has lasted for some time, it shows itself in the throat in the form of small red points or granulations, which appear like flattened red currants. These granulations are produced by catarrh before the lungs are reached. It was this disease which the late Dr. Horace Green described as the "tubercular throat," and in England it is known as "throat consumption." These names show how closely it is allied to consumption of the lungs, and in what it generally ends when neglected. By standing before a glass in a good light and depressing the tongue with the handle of a spoon, the red points are readily seen. They give a rough and uneven look to the back of the throat.

The treatment of granular throat is the same as that of catarrh, with which disease it is almost uniformly connected. "Washes" and "fumigations to the throat" with "inhalations to guard the lungs." It is useless to dose the stomach. The less medicine you take in that way the better. The disease is purely "local," and must be treated by applications to the part diseased. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 9 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., New-York.

Dr. HUNTER's book on "Catarrh" and "Throat Affections"—price 50 cents—can be obtained of James Miller, Publisher, No. 647 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

We understand I. K. GLENN's Patent Portable Railway, as applied to a street car, will reappear on Broadway on Tuesday afternoon, and run between the Battery and Astor House, making several more trial trips.

[Advertisement.]

The American Baths, corner Irving-place and 17th-st., are the most comprehensive in the country; Turkish, Russian, Sulphurous, Fumigated and other medicated Baths.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 10.—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool*—Jenny Lagrassa, Miss L. Wilmore, Miss L. Egerton, J. Gardhres and wife, Miss R. Cardhers, Miss E. Cardhers, H. B. Hams, Parmenus Johnson, T. H. Gamble and wife, David Galbraith, wife and 3 children, infant and nurse and servant, James Barber, H. Gething, Capt. James, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Dawson, C. W. P. M. French, J. W. Fairbanks, J. M. Thrasher, C. L. Isbergh, Geo. L. Reid, wife and 2 children, infant and nurse, Charles C. Cornell, James D. J. Kelly, U. S. N.; Jefferson H. Moser, Samuel Ames, N. H. Farquhar, wife and child, Lieut.-Commander U. S. N.; Donald McIntyre, Commander Blake, U. S. N.; Mrs. Heath, William Smith, Rev. Thomas Halpin, T. L. Graham and family, Mr. Brown, F. B. Berkely, A. Henderson, Fred. Hensley, A. Guever, Gen. J. R. Pachan, Marshal J. C. Falcon, Mr. Henry, M. Steele, Robert Clark, Thomas Richardson, C. Bennington, Mrs. G. Rennington, Miss Jane Renington Reid, children and nurse, C. A. Nicholson, Henry J. Lingg, F. F. Graw, A. G. Forrey and wife, Mrs. Demas Barnes and daughter, Thomas Sampson and wife, A. J. Duffield, A. T. Mackeifie, Miss Mary Estlin, Miss Ellenor Blandy, Mrs. J. A. Baque, Mrs. Schonfeld, infant and nurse, Mrs. Hannegan, Mrs. Lewers, Lawrence Burrel, W. C. Culbertson, M. Mitchell, C. Amplin, Charles Wiggins, James W. Baldwin, F. Reinhart, R. R. Ingersoll, U. S. N.

OCT. 10.—*In steamship Europa, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Alex. Chas. Henderson, Colin McArthur, Ralph J. Packard, Jacob B. Thomas, Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Miss E. E. Trego, Wm. J. Annandale, Miss A. T. Hughes, John McHaffie, Mrs. McHaffie, Mrs. A. Mathieson, Thomas B. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor and 4 children, Mrs. Stockbridge, Miss Stockbridge, Chas. H. Stockbridge, Edward E. Stockbridge, John S. McKuown, Mrs. McKuown, Mrs. Coombs, Miss A. Scotland, Geo. Spence, Robt. Spence, Chas. A. Laing, David Scott, Alex. Gray, Miss H. Doucherty, Mrs. M. Tierney and child, Rich. Stevens, Mrs. L. J. Davis, John Calderwood, Arthur Grabowskie, Albert L. Hollands, P. Larkin, Mrs. Larkin, Jas. Hill, Mr. Wade, Mrs. Wade and 2 children, Andrew Brown, William Youle, and others in the steerage.

OCT. 10—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool*—Miss Sarah C. Cox, Miss M. E. Brown, Master Joseph Brown, A. M. Farnhauer, Burr H. Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and child, H. A. Wilson, J. B. Lee, Mrs. Hall, Miss N. Thomet, J. Bernardo, Jean Castillano, J. Dupuis, A. Finance, Mrs. A. Finance, Wm. Atkins, Rev. H. P. Page, Mrs. Page, Miss W. C. Clarke, Miss F. S. Bliss, Rev. Thos. S. Pond, Mrs. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. B. Logan, and 96 in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador for Savannah—Mrs. S. Bosford and daughter, Mrs. A. L. Thomas and child, Mrs. Coleman and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Clapp, Col. A. H. Cole and wife, Major John Cunningham, Mrs. W. Hopkins, Mrs. R. D. Allen, Mrs. F. Landen and child, Mrs. M. A. Day, Thomas Murphy, J. P. McCall, C. Nolker, Miss E. A. Ward, Miss Ella Griffin, G. A. Holcomb, Joseph McKay, A. Ullman, Charles Colker, J. H. Gruber, William Botsford, C. T. Botsford, Mrs. Martin, William B. Dunn, S. P. Wreford, Mr. and Mrs. Reindhardt, Mrs. Charles Ackloy, child and servant, Col. J. J. Williams and servant, Miss C. A. Drake, V. T. Crolius, Mrs. Crook, W. P. Bulah.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—V. Precht, F. Fry, C. G. Mills, F. B. Nelson, Robert Baker, Jas. H. Price, Michael Sheridan, wife and six children, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. M. A. Hardwick, Mrs. Jane Reilly, Miss Kate Reilly, Samuel Stevenson, Jos. D. Griffith, J. C. Mather, G. C. Williams, Thos. Black, Chas. Clark.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 10—*In steamship Deutschland, from Bremen*—Isabella Gunther and children, Bernardine Weigelt, Louis Pollock and wife, B. J. Gutmann, F. Cohn, Moses Krolin and wife, F. Rose, Henry Claussen and family, F. Ringling, Ph. G. Meyer, U. C. G. Luyties and family, A. Hamilton and wife, W. Salzbacher, E. Greeven, Mrs. C. W. Riecks and son, Mrs. J. D. Strohlmann, H. F. Alberti, James Arener, Peter Schumann, D. Holsman, W. Jungbacher and wife, Phillipp Deffoa and wife, J. Smidt, Aug. Fuller and sister, H. Bohn and family, H. Pond and child, A. Steghortens, Ernst Fietzel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 07 | Sun sets..... 5 27 | Moon rises... 12 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 36 | Gov. Island. 4 25 | Hell Gate.... 5 47

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, R. Lowden; Empire, Price, Wilmington, J. Hand; Helvetia, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Wilmington, Cole, Galveston, Williams & Guion; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Vicksburg, Barton, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallery & Co.; J. S. Green, Inman, Alexandria, J. Hand; Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, J. O. Roberts; Fah Kee, Steele, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. Norman Harvey; Ellen S. Terry, Chapman, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; E. C. Knight, Denis, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Melville, Reeser, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Eugenia, (Br.,) Ditter, Rotterdam, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Lemuel, Howes, Gibraltar and Malta, H. E. Sprague; Marianne, (Port.,) Santos, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Irma, (Br.,) Cummins, Fernandina.

Brigs Hebe, (Br.,) Le Brun, New-Carlisle, George H. Brewer; Tyro, (Br.,) Layton, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Virginia, Johnstone, St. Pierre, Mart., S. R. Bernal & Co.; Susan, (Br.,) Crow, Windsor, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Carmen, (Br.,) Church, Rappahannock, Va., Ferguson & Wood; Mary E. Thayer, Baker, Valencia, Jas. Henry.

Schooners Senator, Faulkner, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Garrett P. Wright, Cropper, Baracoa, Jas. Douglass; J. R. Nash, Marsh, Bristol, H. W. Jackson; Union, Martin, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; B. H. Jones, Davis, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Abraham Lincoln, Davis, Boston, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Little Charlie, Reeve, Providence, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; A. E. Valentine, Baylis, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Delmar, Lank, Newbern, J. L. Davis; Dragon, (Br.,) McFarland, Barbados, E. T. Smith & Co.; Agnes, Kenyon, Key West and Pensacola, Benner, Brown & Co.; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; E. G. Knight, Whittemore, Para, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Wessels, Bremen Sept. 27, via Southampton 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Sept. 26, Queenstown 27, and Halifax Oct. 8, with mdse and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship United States, Norton, New-Orleans Oct. 3, with mdse and passengers to Samuel Stevens.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Loriliard.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Shetucket, Clark, Norwich.

Ship Rival, of Boston, Doane, Calcutta and Sands Head May 28, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Aug. 6, passed the Cape of Good Hope, and crossed the equator Sept. 7, in lon. 31 30; had since moderate weather. On the night of July 13, Charles Skew, seaman, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Ship Marianne Nottebohm, Lamb, San Francisco 127 ds., with grain, flour, &c., to Willetts & Co.; vessel to Howland & Frothingham. Passed Cape Horn Aug. 6, and crossed the equator Sept. 11, in lon. 36 56. Had heavy weather off Cape Horn, and saw large fields of ice. Sept. 28, lat. 14 35, lon. 47 34, exchanged signals with British ship Hannah Fawnes, steering S. S. E.

Bark Lydia Sagen, (Norw.,) Bing, Rio Janeiro, Aug. 12, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Sept. 3, crossed the Equator in lon. 33 04. Oct. 4, lat. 34, lon. 69, spoke brig Sattero, from Montevideo, for New-York, 65 ds. out. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras; had strong N. and N. E. gales for the last week, previously moderate weather.

Bark Stampede, Frisbee, Manzanilla, 18 ds., with wood, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Lina, (N. G.,) Umnuss, Antwerp 34 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had fine weather the whole passage.

Bark Carpione, (Ital.,) Sterlese, Antwerp 66 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had light winds and calms up to the 4th inst., when, in lat. 37 20, lon. 73 28, encountered a heavy gale, which lasted 24 hours, during which split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turk's Island,) Miller, Guantanamo 18 ds., with sugar and 2 passengers to Waydell & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. gales.

Bark Carlotta, (of Turk's Island,) Merrell, Girgenti July 30, via Gibraltar Aug. 28, with sulphur to G. Hansmann—vessel to C. S. Parsons & Sons.

Bark Meta, (N. G.,) Schultze, Hamburg 60 ds., with mdse. to H. W. O. Edye. Was 31 ds. in the English Channel with light baffling winds; had since light easterly winds and fine weather.

Bark Montezuma, (of New-Haven,) Hammond, Anguilla 20 ds., with salt and 2 passengers to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had variable winds on the passage.

Bark Annie, Carr, New-Haven.

Brig Salcar, (of Nassau,) Button, Aquin, Sept. 13 Aux Cays 18th, Port-au-Prince 23d, and St. Marc 26th, with logwood to H. Becker & Co. Sept. 28, off Cape Nicola Mole, spoke brig Elsie, from Boston for Port-au-Prince, 12 ds. out; Oct. lat. 34, lon. 74, passed sch. St. Croix, (Br.,) bound North. Left at Port-au-Prince, brig Constantine, (Br.,) from Boston, just arrived.

Brig Eliza Thompson, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Arecaibo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras and had moderate weather during the passage.

Brig Omega, (of Sidney, C. B.,) McGinnis, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Alexander Milliken, Estes, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Brig Sarah Ellen, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Guilford, Little Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to G. H. Brewer.

Brig Robin, Wallace, New-Haven.

Schr. Nor'wester, (of Gloucester,) Foster, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Schr. Charles Thompson, Hanfield, Para 21 ds., with nuts, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had moderate weather on the passage.

Schr. Adelaide, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Taylor, Maracaibo 17 ds., with coffee and cocoa to G. F. Peniston & Co. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. E. winds. Left in port schr. Jessie Jones, ldg. for New-York.

Schr. Charles C. Warren, (of Gloucester,) Smith, Para 18 ds., with rubber and nuts to Burdett, Everitt & Co. Oct. 5, lat. 29 41, lon. 64 40, spoke brig Triton, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) hence for St. Kitts.

Schr. Gen. Knox, Knoghton, St. Andrews, via Old Providence, 18 days, with cocoanuts to Jos. Eneas. Had northerly winds the entire passage. Left no vessels.

Schr. Arlington, Tyler, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. B. Young, Trafton, St. John, N. B., via Newport 10 ds., with laths to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. W. H. Mitchell, Cotton, Shulee, N. S., 8 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. John Rickey, Hulse, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Hutchings, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Marshall, Harwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gertrude, Allen, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. C. R. Merney, Merney, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Jane, Conklin, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Sheldon, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Hutchinson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Estelle, Ward, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. Amos Falkenberg, Tarrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. David Nelson, Lockwood, Albany, for Port Chester.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Thompson, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. Almira, Hickman, South Amboy, for Glen Cove.

Schr. Central America, Williams, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. Vintage, Christie, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Isabella Jewett, Hopkins, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Henry Clay, Sears, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Barker, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. Ontario, Barker, Rondout, for East Greenwich.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Ophelia, Smith, Newburg.

Schr. Clotilda, Hart, Albany, for Fall River.

Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Degroot, New-Haven.

Schr. Jno. D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Stetson & Co.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Everitt, Thomaston.

Schr. E. H. Williams, —— Hartford.

Schr. Helen, Perry, Providence.

Schr. Freestone, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Malabar, Welsh, Belfast.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Hary, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Haze, Lathrop, Hartford.

Schr. Mary M. Hamilton, Green, New-Haven.

Schr. Emily Belle, Bishop, Yarmouth.

Schr. Hydrangea, Bennett, Providence.

Schr. Annie Gardiner, Noell, Bangor, via Providence.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemingway, New-Haven.

Schr. J. McCloskey, Crowell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. Comstock, Baker, George's Banks.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Baker, New-London.

Schr. E. T. Willetts, Brown, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Port Royal, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. P. King, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Geo. D. Baldwin, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Hall, Rockland.

Schr. Bell, Bowe, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. Milton, Corsey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John, Falkingham, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Cornelia, Welles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. M. Brinerd, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Dr. Wm. R. Powell, Hawkins, New-Haven.

Schr. Hiram Tucker, Curtis, Fall River.

Schr. Catherine Thomas, Gibbs, Sandwich.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, New-Haven.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. R. L. Daly, Sturgis, Providence.

Schr. Baltimore, Staples, New-Haven.

Schr. E. W. Perry, Risley, Providence.

Schr. St. James, Peabody, Providence.

Schr. Eugene, Premore, New-Haven.

Schr. Lamartine, Westcott, Lynn.

Schr. Jno. Wright, Nickerson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Nickerson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Maria, Barber, New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, May, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Smith, Stonington.

Schr. C. L. Herrick, Waldron, Boston.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Sea Bird, Batterly, Norwich.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 35, Weeks, New-Haven.

Schr. Jos. Ross, Paul, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, Frayne, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Jane, Hull, Mystic.

Schr. Justice, Tayler, New-Haven.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Rankin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Cabinet, Cook, New-Haven.

Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Taunton.

Schr. Racer, Howard, New-Haven.

Schr. Ellen H. Barnes, Avery, New-Haven.

Schr. R. M. Strout, Read, New-Haven.

Schr. Flora M. Sawyer, Norwood, New-Haven.

Schr. Veranda, Pound, Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hawkins, Newport.

Schr. Billiard, Caswell, Newport.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Pease, Rockland.

Schr. W. S. Camp, Terry, New-Haven.

Schr. W. E. Givens, Wright, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. W. R. Saunders, Conners, Bristol.

Schr. Florence, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Trenton, Mott, Taunton.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Eldridge, New-Haven.

Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Chief, Hodgdon, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-Haven.

Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, New-Haven.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Below.

Bark G. Palmer, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Liverpool 35 days.

Schr. Heleta, (Br.,) from Bridgeport, C. B., with coal.—(By pilot-boat Jane E. Williams.)

Also, two North German barks, from Bremen.

Sailed.

Steamships Fah Kee, for Bermuda; Mercedita, for Fernandina; Gen. Meade, George Washington and Vicksburg, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Wilmington, for Galveston; Empire, for Wilmington; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; James S. Green, for Alexandria; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 10—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; schrs. Dispatch, from Inagua; Brothers, from New-York.

Returned—Steamer George Appold, hence for Baltimore, having broken her propeller when off Chatham.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9—Cld. ships Dreadnought, for Queenstown, with 30,000 sacks of wheat; Cordova, for Liverpool, with 15,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ships Fleetford, for New-York; Alaska, for do. via Mazatlan; Swordfish, for Cork.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 10—Cld. steamships Huntsville and San Jacinto, for New-York; bark Pleiades, for Aspinwall.

Miscellaneous.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, Oct. 10.—The schooner Drake reports that at about 17 miles east of the Ducks, saw a black fore-and-aft schooner steering for Cove Island, which was supposed to have been foundered in the gale on Wednesday. She suddenly disappeared and was not afterward seen. She carried three jibs, and was about a 12,000 bushel vessel and was heavily laden.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 10.—The steamship Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington for New-York, broke her rudder off Hog Island yesterday, and put in here for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

J. Crew—brig, steering S., Oct. 8, lat. 39 40, lon. 73 43.

Wild Gazelle—schr., from Western Islands for Boston, Sept. 30, lat. 40 34, lon. 38 38.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—The Star of the Union arrived here yesterday from New-Orleans.

The steamship Maryland sailed this morning.

At Baracoa, Sept. 18, schr. Sarah Maria, to load for New-York on Oct. 6.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 10.—The steamship Louisiana, Capt. Forbes, of the National Line, which left New-York Sept. 26, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Oct. 10.—The steamship Acadia, of the Anchor Line, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

Marine Disaster.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 10.—The bark Dirigo, Capt. Morrison, which left Philadelphia on the 23d of August for Rotterdam, has put into Cowes, with loss of maintopmast, having experienced a heavy gale.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—Evening.—The ship Sorrento, Capt. Wilson, which left New-Orleans, Aug. 17, for Liverpool, has put into Queenstown disabled. She experienced a heavy gale, which carried away her masts, &c.

The ship Americana, from Quebec, for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea. No date. The crew were saved.

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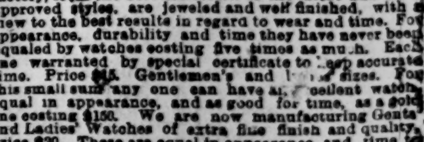
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